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This is a classified retrospective bibliography of 839 items on the community (about 140 are annotated) from rural sociology and agricultural economics departments and sections, agricultural experiment stations, extension services, and related agencies. Items are categorized as follows: bibliography and reference lists; location and delineation of neighborhoods and communities; social organization; community self surveys; service and trade centers; local government; town-country communities, organization and suborganization, and the rural-urbal fringe; migration and population; changes and trends; rural community organization for various purposes; economic development and industrialization; diffusion and adoption; youth; age and retirement; recreation and leisure; health and welfare; cooperatives; schools and education; churches and religion; social stratification and level of living; organizational participation; leaders, leadership, and organizations; the family; community development and planning; and the community in wartime. In each category, at least one item (selected for historical or theoretical significance) is treated at length. Author and agency indexes, cross references, abbreviation, and a list of state agricultural experiment stations are included. (ly)

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THE COMMUNITY:

A CLASSIFIED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

compiled and annotated by

Raymond Payne
Professor of Sociology

and

Wilfrid C. Bailey
Professor of Sociology and Anthropology

Published by

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
and
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FOREWORD

One of the principal interests of the Institute of Community and Area Development and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Georgia is to provide assistance to researchers and specialists in the study of communities. The Institute's concern with Georgia's communities lies in service, research and education, and the concern of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology is in basic research, teaching and other academic efforts developing and sharing knowledge relating to the community.

A very important contribution to the literature relating to community has been the agricultural experiment station, an institution known many years for its publications in many fields, among which is the community.

Even though agricultural experiment station publications are not widely circulated outside the circle of station staff members and go out of print rather rapidly, there is one important source for them. Land-grant college libraries are usually depositories for publications from sister institutions and have extensive collections of experiment station publications. Unfortunately they are almost always bound serially by number and inadequately indexed. One of the objectives of this bibliography is to provide an index which presents in one source, a selective and comprehensive exposure to more than 800 items which are topically arranged. It may be noted that a few experiment station publications are now being abstracted in Sociological Abstracts. In 1966, Rural Sociology began to publish in each issue an extensive listing of new bulletins.

The entries contained in this publication have been compiled and annotated by Dr. Raymond Payne, Professor of Sociology, and Dr. Wilfrid C. Bailey, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology. The work was initiated in 1963 under a one-year graduate assistantship provided by the Institute of Community and Area Development. Special credit is due to Mrs. Mary Ann Fox who held the assistantship and who did a major portion of this work. This publication was edited by Dr. Ernest E. Melvin, Associate Director of the Institute.

It is sincerely hoped that serious students of community research will find this a useful and informative research tool.

Frederick L. Bates, Head and Professor
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology

J.W. Fanning, Vice President for
Services; Director, Institute of
Community and Area Development

June 1, 1967

The Community: A Classified, Annotated Bibliography

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The Community: A Classified, Annotated Bibliography of Selected Items from Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics Departments and Sections, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Extension Services, and Related Agencies.

Introduction

This bibliography is presented as a research tool, and has been prepared for use by those interested in the nature and development of American communities and in planning community development programs.

The items included here represent an extensive body of community work produced over half a century by rural sociologists, agricultural economists, and related specialists. The list is presented at this time because it is felt that the materials may not have come to the attention of the full range of interested persons. Many of the items were published in limited numbers and circulated rather narrowly; relatively few of them have been reviewed, and then in only a limited number of journals. The graduate training programs for most community specialists typically do not include extensive exposure to these materials.

For this condition to continue would be tragic, because the coverage of topics is broad, and the methods generally good. Actually, many researchers represented here were leaders in the development of methods for studying the community and in using the community as a framework within which to study other social phenomena. Taken together, the findings of studies indexed here comprise one of the largest single reservoirs of knowledge about American community behavior now in existence. In spite of this, the general community texts make remarkably few references to them.

This bibliography is designed to make it easier to locate and appraise the materials referred to above. Each item listed may be found in college or university libraries, or may be requested from the issuing agency. Some are out of print, but loan issues or copies may be available.

The Materials

Eight hundred and thirty-nine items have been included here under 25 headings. Most of the items are research bulletins, published by state agricultural experiment stations and extension services. Another large portion came from the United States Department of Agriculture, typically through the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of The Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The next largest block of materials has to do with program planning and community development. The emphasis is upon the small and rural community, but other types are treated to some extent.

The United States Department of Agriculture has long been interested in the community. Almost from its inception, the Department published, as part of its *Farmers' Bulletin* series, occasional issues on rural community living. In 1914 the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station published the first community study to be issued under the auspices of a state agricultural experiment station--C.J. Galpin's *Rural Social Centers in Wisconsin* (Wisc. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 234). The following year the same state published the first technical sociological research bulletin--Galpin's *The Social Anatomy of An Agricultural Community* (Wisc. Res. Bull. 34). From then until 1919 bits of research were carried on in the various states, but there was no concerted effort. The period from 1919 to 1925 brought marked development, aided considerably by the establishment of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, with Galpin as head. By this time, too, the effects were being felt of the establishment nationally of the extension service in 1914 and the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917. Both of these developments gave rise to the need for better understandings of rural people and their communities so that they might be aided more effectively. This need gave rise to the Purnell Act of 1925, providing funds to agricultural experiment stations which could be used for sociological research. The great depression of the 1930's, World War II, and urbanization-industrialization since mid-century have each contributed to the proliferation of rural community research by the states in that each presented some unique problems and opportunities. This bibliography contains many items produced in each of these periods.

This is not an exhaustive listing of materials on the community produced by the agencies mentioned above. However, it does include significant items representing all major aspects of community work. These were obtained by searching all available bibliographies, all issues of the journal *Rural Sociology*, the footnotes in all rural sociology texts, beginning with the John M. Gillette, *Constructive Rural Sociology*, (New York: Sturgis and Walton, 1913), the present holdings of the University of Georgia Library, the footnotes in the bulletins on hand, and publication lists from the several states. Coverage extends roughly to mid-1966.

It was difficult, of course, to decide whether to include or exclude given items. In general, the practice of over-reaching was followed to include, rather than risking the possibly greater error of arbitrarily excluding, relevant items by selecting too closely. The result is a list including many items with implications for the community, although they are not actual studies *of* the community.

The Bibliography

The materials included were placed in twenty-five categories. That is, they are unique to this effort and were not taken directly from any other classification. In each category at least one item (selected because of historical or theoretical significance) is treated at some length, and others bear annotations of varying lengths. Other similar items are simply listed alphabetically. Cross references are noted at the end of each category, and an author index is provided at the end.

If a given publication has been reviewed in the journal Rural Sociology, the notation of reviewer, date, and page is made in the listing.

It is anticipated that revisions of this bibliography will be made in the future. Therefore, all interested persons are requested to offer suggestions, point out errors and provide additional items for inclusion.

I. Bibliographies and Reference Lists on Community

This section lists seven earlier bibliographies and reference lists which were issued by colleges or governmental agencies. The U.S.D.A. publication by Elsie S. Manny (Number 6) is an annotated bibliography on rural community organization including 775 items under sixteen headings. The headings included community analyses; trade and service centers; neighborhood and community delineation; community planning and development; social and cultural development in community organization; the community and its local government; group and community participation; community leadership; community centers; community recreation; health and the community; the church and the community; the school and the community; and the community in wartime. This is especially helpful because it cites several other bibliographies.

While Manny's bibliography to some extent served as a model for the present one, she included items from a much wider variety of sources, and all items were annotated.

It is anticipated that revisions of this bibliography will be made in the future. Therefore, all interested persons are requested to offer suggestions, point out errors, and provide additional items for inclusion.

The Kaufman, et al., volume (Number 5) also contains general items as does the Watrus and McNeil item. The latter contains 1104 references from many sources on various phases of community life.

Number One and Two by W. A. Anderson, are general departmental publication lists and contain numerous community researches.

1. Anderson, W. A. Bibliography of the Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta., Mimeo. Bull. 37, May, 1953.

2. Anderson, W. A. Bibliography of the Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Mimeo. Bull. No. 48, July 1956, 50 pp.

3. Clark, Katherine G., Violet Turner, and George St. J. Perrott. *Health Studies of Human Populations: A Selected Bibliography*. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Service. Publ. 994, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1962. 81 pp.

4. Foulds, Joan. *Research Review I* (A review of research sponsored by the Center for Community Studies). Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada: University of Saskatchewan, 1963. 45 pp.

5. Kaufman, H.F., W.A. Sutton, Jr., F.D. Alexander, and A.D. Edwards. *Toward A Delineation of Community Research with Special Implications for Community Dynamics and With Reference to the South*. State College, Miss.: Soc. Sci. Res. Center, Soc. Sci. Studies, Comm. Series 4, 1954. 56 pp.

6. Manny, Elsie S. *Rural Community Organization: Selected Annotated References*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., Misc. Pub. 729, June, 1956.

7. Watrous, R.C. and J.M. McNeill. *Rural Community Organization: A List of References*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Agr. Library List 46, 1949. 51 pp.

II. Locating and Delineating Neighborhoods and Communities

Most studies assume these units as socio-geographic entities. Therefore, it is assumed that each can be located in space, and the works listed in this section either tell how certain units were located or otherwise describe spatial relationships of units.

8. Bonser, H.J., and R.G. Milk. *Neighborhoods and Communities of Cumberland County, Tennessee*. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta., Econ. and Rural Soc. Dept., Rur. Res. Ser., Mono. 129, Aug. 1941.

    This study describes rural neighborhoods as the next larger unit above the farm family wherein agricultural information may be effectively disseminated. It also locates the neighborhoods in the country, based upon the respondents' descriptions of neighboring functions. Locales for farm meetings were determined as well as community leaders. Community leaders were interviewed concerning the boundaries of their neighborhoods and the community service centers which served more than one community.

    Ten communities were located by this method. Five groups of neighborhoods were found which were loosely allied for service, but which could not be defined as communities because of an extreme lack of common service facilities. Seven neighborhoods were found which apparently had little association with other neighborhoods, although there was apparently a lack of service facilities in them which would have made them self-sufficient. The last-mentioned seven neighborhoods were spatially isolated by topographical conditions.

Perhaps the best method for disseminating information to farm families is through community service centers. When service centers do not exist, the best method for information transfer is through neighborhood leaders.

9. Mayo, Selz C., and Robert McD. Bottitt. Rural Organization: A Restudy of Locality Groups, Wake County, North Carolina. North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta., Tech Bull. 95, Sept., 1951. (Reviewed by Paul A. Miller, Rur. Soc., 17:192-193).

This study is the second made on this locality. The first was more extensive and, from the data gathered at that time objectives were drawn up for the second study. The specific objectives of the re-study were: 1) to determine the changes in locality groups in Wake County during the past 25 years and to determine the changes in service areas during the same period, 2) to determine the service agencies in the locality groups and trade areas and the extent and direction of change during the period, 3) to determine the extent to which various elected agencies are using the groupings as units for action.

Every effort was made in the re-study to employ the same methods, definitions, and procedures that were used in the first study.

The method of study was two-fold. First, a map was sent to each school teacher of the township in which the school was located. The teacher was instructed to send home cards to each family asking the name of the community or settlement to which that family belonged. This information was then recorded on a large map and lines were drawn around each community. The second phase began when investigators visited each so-called community group, found its history, its significance and tried to determine its social status.

10. Gregory, Cecil L. Rural Social Areas In Missouri: An Analysis of the Social Structures. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 665, April, 1958.

This study describes four social areas in Missouri and, further, indicates the utility of social areas as basic classifications for the study of the ways of life of rural people in rather homogeneous socio-economic areas of the state. The social area classifications are based on such variables as the historico-political and economic development of the area, family living, educational and agricultural factors endemic to each specific area.

11. Lively, C.E. and C.L. Gregory. Rural Social Areas In Missouri. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 414, April, 1948.

    This study deals with the interrelationships between physiographic and sociological factors in the delineation of social areas. The study includes a description of each of six major areas and their respective sub-areas. Changes in the boundaries of each major area have resulted from changes in the rural farm and non-farm population through immigration and through economic changes brought on by industrialization.

12. Wakeley, Ray E. The Communities of Schuyler County, New York, 1927. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 524, June, 1931.

    This bulletin describes three incorporated villages within Schuyler County, New York. Social organization appears to be very closely related to farming methods and the user of farm lands. Areas where farm lands lie fallow seem to be unable to maintain lasting organization. The church and the Grange are the two most prevalent organizations in the county with church membership as the most preferred. Very little community self-sufficiency was found to exist within any community described, and the dependence of each on a nearby service center was marked.

13. Winchester, Frank. Rural Neighborhoods and Communities in Thirteen Kentucky Counties; 1941: Size, Population, and Social Structure. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 450, June, 1943. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, Rur. Soc., 8: 421-22).

    Rural neighborhoods and communities were defined by respondents by the use of maps and traditional names of the areas wherein they lived. The study includes a description of different kinds of settlements based on topography, available services, and socio-economic factors which related neighbors. Two social structures were found: one based on local systems of values and beliefs, another based on secondary, contractual relationships.

14. Anderson, A.H. A Study of Rural Communities and Organizations in Seward County, Nebraska. Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 405, 1951. (Reviewed by J. Howard Kauffman, Rural Sociology

17: 194-195).

15. Anderson, A.H. *Rural Communities and Neighborhoods In The Great Plains.* Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta. April, 1944.

16. Barnett, W.E. and S.C. Mayo. *Neighborhood Groups: Observations From Iredell and Rockingham Counties, North Carolina.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-14, 1952.

17. Bertrand, Alvin L. *The Many Louisianas: Rural Social Areas and Cultural Islands.* Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 496 June, 1955.

18. Ensminger, D. *What Is the Community Made Of?* Washington, D.C., U.S.D.A. *Extension Service Review,* 16: 168, November, 1945.

19. Gallien, G.S. *Natural Neighborhoods and Communities of Wayne County, Tennessee.* Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta., Econ. and Rur. Res. Serv. Mono. 193 January, 1946.

20. Gregory, Cecil L. *Rural Social Areas In Missouri.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 665, April, 1958.

21. Hoffsommer, Harold, and Herbert Pryor. *Neighborhoods and Communities In Covington County, Mississippi.* Wash., B.A.E., U.S.D.A., July, 1941. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 92-93, and Rudolph Heberle, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 212-216).

22. Holt, John B. *Neighborhoods and Communities of Lee County, Alabama.* Washington, D.C.: B.A.E., U.S.D.A., Feb. 1941. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber and Homer Hitt, *Rur. Soc.*, 6: 166-167, and Rudolph Heberle, Rur. Soc., 7: 212-216).

23. Kumlien, W.F., C. Holm, and C. Scanderette. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Brookings County.* South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 6, 1940.

24. Kumlien, W.F., and C. Scandrette. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Brown County.* South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 101, 1942.

25. Kumlien, W.F., and C. Scandrette. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Edmunds County.* South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 192, 1942.

26. Kumlien, W.F., C. Scandrette, and R. Hatch. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Kingsbury* County. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 13, 1941.

27. Kumlien, W.F., C. Scandrette, and R. Hatch. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Moody County.* South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 22, 1941.

28. Kumlien, W.F., and C. Scandretta. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Tripp County*. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 105, 1942.

29. Kumlien, W.F., and C. Scandrette. *The Emerging Rural Communities of Turner County*. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Pam. 103, 1942.

30. Lindstrom, D.E. *A Discussion Outline On Characteristics of a Farm Community In Which I Would Like to Live*. Illinois Agr. Ext. Serv., RSE 34, 1937.

31. McMurray, J.D., F.R. Keeler, and D.F. Rehl. *Community and Neighborhood Areas of Ross County, Ohio*. Ohio State Univ. Agr. Ext. Ser., 1941.

32. Nichols, Ralph R. *Locating Neighborhoods and Communities In Red River Parish, Louisiana.* Washington, D.C., B.A.E., U.S.D.A., 1941. (Reviewed by Rudolph Heberle, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 212-216).

33. Nichols, Ralph R., and John S. Page. *Community and Neighborhood Areas Lincoln County, Oklahoma*. Washington, D.C.: B.A.E., U.S.D.A., 1941. (Reviewed by Rudolph Heberle, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 212-216).

34. Niederfrank, E.S. *What and Where is the Community*? Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., *Extension Service Review*; 30: 204, 1959.

35. Oyler, Merton. *Community and Neighborhood Groupings In a Knott County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 366, October, 1936. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 2: 216).

36. Page, J.S., and P.T. Sant. *Identification of Neighborhoods and Communities, Roane County, Tennessee*. Tennessee Agr. Ext. Serv., 1941.

37. Sanderson, D. *Locating The Rural Community*. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 413, June, 1939.

38. Sanderson, D. and W.S. Thompson. *The Social Areas of Otsego County*. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 422, 1923.

39. Vazquez-Calcerrada, P.B. *A Research Project On Rural Communities In Puerto Rico*. Puerto Rico Agr. Exp. and Res. Serv. Bull. 20.

See also Items 78, 147, 191.

III. *Social Organization of Selected Communities.*

This section contains some of the finest community descriptions in the literature. Many of them deserve the attention of all social scientists.

Note that most were made in Agricultural Experiment Stations and represent all parts of the United States and numerous cultural and social conditions.

40. Galpin, C.J. The Social Anatomy of An Agricultural Community. Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta., Res. Bull. 34, May, 1915.

The problem posed by this study was "How does the village or small city play its part in the life of the farmer and his family?" It was hoped that this bulletin would explain current rural problems of education, local government and religion. Walworth County, Wisconsin, was selected as a basis for study because of its having no large city to complicate sampling procedures and because this area was generally regarded as being typical of the older farming districts of the state. Twelve villages were selected and researchers attempted to establish how far out among the farm homes the village served any social purpose. The question was asked of each merchant "Which are the farm homes, north, south, east and west that come farthest to trade in your village?"

41. Grigsby, S.E., and H. Hoffsommer. Rural Social Organization of Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull. A51, March, 1949.

A thorough study is made of Frederick County, Maryland. Every facet of community organization and life is included: the people, the economy, social organization, formerly organized groups, informal groups, agencies, public services, institutionalized organizations, and even the geographical features that influence life are carefully explored. The area was divided into twenty-eight locality groups, and each group was reviewed on every item. Several significant sociological trends were determined from the study: 1) the small locality groups, the neighborhoods and communities, occupy a subordinate position, and the county is the dominant locality group; 2) within this complex and commercialized agricultural economy the rural family, the church and the school are probably as important to this society as they were 50 or 100 years ago; and 3) the formal, informal and agency organizations are as important as the institutionalized organization, and they give vitality and strength to the total rural organization.

42. Mccormick, T.C. Rural Social Organization In South-Central Arkansas. Arkansas Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull. 313, 1934.

Dr. Mccormick attempted to determine the extent to which the farm people centered their activities and organizations in open country, in villages, and cities, respectively. The study was made in a section of Arkansas that was believed to provide a very complete cross-section of all classes of the farm population. 348 questionnaires were completed through personal interviews. The study concluded that, for all types of participation and services, families went about equally to open country and cities, and to a less extent to villages.

43. Anastasio, Angelo. Porthaven: A Changing North-Western Community. Washington State Col. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 616, May, 1960.

A descriptive study of the physical base and the social organization of a northwestern community found that kinship ties were very important to local social structure. Social differentiation appears to be based on total personality rather than on role-specific qualifications. Any change in the social characteristics of the area would have to come from the introduction of industry and a large influx of people from outside to change the stratification system from primary to secondary relationships.

44. Anderson, A.H. The Expanding Rural Community: Adjustment, Problems, and Opportunity. Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. S.B. 464, Sept., 1961.

With the role of mechanization in farming taking on more and more importance, the rural areas are having to adapt to a decreasing population and more centralized service centers. The farmers' community centers, the rural villages, may take on more importance as neighborhood centers, but they will lose in importance as service centers.

45. Alexander, F.D., and Lowry Nelson. Rural Social Organization in Goodhue County, Minnesota. Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 401, 1949.

Six types of social organizations are described in this study: 1) the county, 2) locality groups, 3) institutionalized organizations, 4) formal groups, 5) agencies, and 6) informal groups. Evidence points to an increasing number of organizations becoming integrated around village centers. The county has taken over many functions relegated at one time to informal, face-to-face groups. Ethnic groupings have survived in churches because of the nature of relationships found in churches, whereas ethnic groupings have become increasingly unimportant in secular life.

46. Almack, Ronald B., and Lawrence M. Hepple. Rural Social Organization in Dent County, Missouri. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 458, Aug., 1950.

This bulletin presents evidence indicating the importance of Agricultural Extension Services as reservoirs of information for rural people. Informal, personal contact has been found to be most efficient as a method of disseminating information to farmers. Information communications are also carried out between families in informal visiting and visiting at local foci of information such as local stores and churches. Rural social organization still appears to be based on more informal personal relationships.

47. Draper, C.R., and D. Russell. Rural Organization In Val Verde County, Texas. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta., Misc. Pub. 71, March, 1951.

This is a descriptive study of a community in Texas involving service areas, formal organizations and formal and informal group relationships and service agencies. Distinctive in this study are the close relationships between rural and urban people caused chiefly by the importance of Del Rio as the primary service center for the entire county and the need for the residents to adapt themselves to large open areas of living. Rural organization is based on the communications which originate in Del Rio.

48. Jehlik, Paul J., and J. Edwin Losey. Rural Social Organization in Henry County, Indiana. Indiana (Purdue) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 568, November, 1951. (Reviewed by Ralph R. Nichols, Rur. Soc., 17: 194).

Among the types of rural social organization found in this study are locality groups, based on availability of service centers and degree of identification with the locality, the county and the townships, based on governmental definitions and influence, and various formal and informal social organizations. Influences from outside the locality have entered along with industries and their private improvement of local economic conditions.

49. Jehlik, Paul J., and Ray E. Wakeley. Rural Organization in Process: A Case Study of Hamilton County Iowa. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 365, Sept., 1949. (Reviewed by August B. Hollingshead, Rur. Soc., 15: 285).

This study has been designed to analyze groups into which rural people organize themselves, to analyze relationships between rural agencies, and to analyze changes in rural agencies. Most interest and participation is shown by groups which strive for betterment of economic conditions, although farm families still are the most important units in rural social life. Change in groups and organizations tend to be chiefly in the areas where specialization has developed, such as new farming and marketing methods.

50. Kolb, John H., and Douglas G. Marshall. *Neighborhood-Community Relationships in Rural Society*. Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 154, November, 1944. (Reviewed by T. Wilson Longmore, *Rur. Soc.*, 11: 57-58).

Evidence is presented to show that neighborhoods relate to the community and to the total society through modern communications. Rural groups, both formal and informal, are related in a network of interrelationships based on physiography and socio-economic conditions. Relationships between rural neighborhoods and total society are based, in part, on the participation of locals in the various publicly supported organizations such as FFA and 4-H clubs.

51. Leonard, Olen, and C.P. Loomis. *Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community: El Cerrito New Mexico*. Wash., B.A.E., U.S.D.A., Rural Life Studies 1, Nov., 1941. (Reviewed, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 212-216).

Included in this study is a description of the history and background of the people of El Cerrito, patterns of land use, and patterns of social life. This spatially isolated village of Spanish-speaking residents contains many cultural and social patterns of Mexico and Spain in language, religion and social customs. Education is very limited as well as opportunities for the use of learning. Family ties are strong. The village social system is based primarily on kinship systems. Any family leaving El Cerrito does so not because of friction with neighbors but in order to make a better living relative to the rest of North American society.

52. Malan, Vernon D., and Ernest L. Schosky. *The Dakota Indian Community*. Brookings: South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 505, 1962.

This study includes an analysis of the Dakota Indian Community in terms of statistical analysis of the population, differences between neighborhoods within the community, and analysis of the economic potential of the community. Suggestions are made for the development of and improvement of the community.

53. Melvin, Bruce L. *The Sociology of a Village and the Surrounding Territory*. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 523, May, 1931.

Two indicators of the influence of outside contacts on rural life are the adoption of improved living methods and the extensions of service agencies to all parts of rural life. Activities and interest groups, both formal and informal, seem to dominate the lives of rural people in this study. Some evidence indicates that rural dwellers are taking on more and more urban ways of life because of improved transportation and communications media. Village life, therefore, seems to be merging with the life of the surrounding territory, including urban areas.

54. Tate, Leland B. *Lebanon: A Virginia Community*. Virginia Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 352, May, 1943. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.*, 8: 422).

This study offers a description of a small Virginia community in terms of its historical development, present social structure, service agencies and organizations, and activities of the citizens. Small communities are said to be almost as complex in their formal and informal associations as are large cities.

55. Alexander, Frank D. *The Valley Community in Rabun County, Georgia*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. (Reviewed, Rur. Soc., 11: 159).

56. Alexander, F.D., and C.F. Kranzel. *Rural Social Organization of Sweet Grass County, Montana, with Attention to the Sutland Characteristics*. Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 490, Nov., 1953.

57. Anderson, A.H. *Significance of Rural Communities in the Northern Great Plains*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., B.A.E., 1945.

58. Anderson, W.A. *Rural Communities and Organizations*. North Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 351, June, 1948.

59. Baumgartel, W.H. *A Social Study of Ravalli County, Montana*. Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 160, 1923.

60. Becker, R.J., and W.W. Lewis. *Belfast Mills 1937-1954--The Story of a Community*. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 242, June, 1956.

61. Brindley, J.E., and J.S. Dodds. *Good Roads and Community Life in Iowa*. Iowa Exp. Sta. Bull. 39, 1917.

62. Burr, Charles G., and Louis E. Moseley. *The Rinear Community: An Area of Population Flow*. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Soc. Rpt. 21, May, 1942. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.* 7: 345-346, and W.A. Anderson, *Rur. Soc.* 7: 446-447).

63. Calkins, Hugh C. *A Report on Snowflake*. Wash., U.S.D.A. Regional Bull. 31, Conservation Economics Series No. 4, Feb., 1936.

64. Carrigan, J.E. *Rural Home and Community Life in Vermont*. Vermont Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 68, June, 1931.

65. Dadisman, A.J. *French Creek As A Rural Community*. West Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 173, June, 1921.

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67. Doerflinger, Jon A., and D.G. Marshall. *The Story of Pierce County Wisconsin: Population Research in a Rural Development County*. Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 220, June, 1960.

68. Draper, C.R. *Rural Organization in Val Verde County, Texas*. Texas Agr. and Mech. Col. Sys., Misc. Pub. 71, March, 1951, 27 pp.

69. Edwards, Allen D. *Beaver Dam: A Rural Community in Transition*. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 340, May, 1942. (Reviewed by W.A. Anderson, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 446).

70. Frame, Nat T. *Rushmore: Village-Centered Community in the Cornbelt*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., 1945. (Reviewed by Clyde W. Hart, *Rur. Soc.*, 11: 159).

71. Garnett, William Edward. *A Social Study of the Blacksburg Community*. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 299, Aug., 1935. (Reviewed by John B. Holt, *Rur. Soc.*, 1: 95-96).

72. Hay, Donald G., Douglas Ensminger, Stacy K. Miller, and Edmond J. Lebrun. *Rural Organization in Three Maine Towns*. Maine Ext. Bull. 391, June, 1949.

73. Hoffer, Charles R. Michigan Communities: *Social Organization and Change in Local Areas*. East Lansing: Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 1, 1964. 116 pp.

74. Iwanska, Alicja. *Good Fortune: Second Chance Community*. Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 589, June, 1958.

75. Johansen, John P. *Immigrant Settlements and Social Organization* in South Dakota. South Dakota Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 313; 1937. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 3: 95-96).

76. John, M.E. *Forces Influencing Rural Life: A Study of a Central Pennsylvania Community*. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 388, 1940. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 5: 355).

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81. Lyall, Lawrence B. *A Study of Beaver Crossing, Nebraska.* Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., 1945. (Reviewed by Clyde W. Hart, *Rur. Soc.*, 11: 159).

82. Malan, Vernon, and Ernest L. Schosky. *The Dakota Indian Community.* South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 505, Jan., 1962.

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84. Mayo, Selz C. *Organized Rural Communities: A Series of Case Studies from Western North Carolina.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. R.S.-20, 1954. (Reviewed by Mary L. Callings, *Rur. Soc.*, 19: 414-415).

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88. Moe, Edward O., and Carl C. Taylor. *Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community: Irwin, Iowa.* Washington, D.C.: B.A.E., U.S.D.A. Rur. Life Studies 5, 1942. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.*, 8: 298-299).

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90. Murchie, R.W., and C.R. Wasson. *Beltrami Island, Minnesota, Resettlement Project.* Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 334, 1937.

91. Press, Charles, and Clarence J. Hein. *Farmers and Urban Expansion: A Study of A Michigan Township*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., Economic Res. Serv., ERS-59, May, 1962.

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94. Rusinow, Irving. *A Camera Report on El Cerrito. A Typical Spanish-American Community in New Mexico*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., 1942.

95. Sanderson, D. *Social and Economic Areas of Broome County, New York, 1928*. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 422, May, 1933.

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103. Tetreau, E.D., R.C. Smith and J.P. Schmidt. *Some Trends in Rural Social Organization in Four Ohio Counties*. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 42, 1931. Mimeo.

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105. Van Tungeln, G.H. *A Rural Survey of Lone Tree Township, Clay County, Iowa*. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 193, March, 1920.

106. Van Tungeln, G.H. *A Rural Social Survey of Orange Township, Blackhawk County, Iowa.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 184, Dec., 1918.

107. Van Turgeln, G.H., and H.L. Ecols. *Rural Social Survey of Hudson, Orange, and Jesup Consolidated School Districts, Blackhawk and Buchanan Counties.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 224, Nov., 1924.

108. Vazequez-Calcerrada, P.B. *The Study of a Planned Rural Community in Puerto Rico.* Puerto Rico Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 109, 1953. (Reviewed by Margaret Bright Rowan, *Rur. Soc.*, 19: 105-106).

109. Virginia University Ext. Div. *Carroll County Cooperative Project--Pt. I Neighborhoods and Communities.* N.D.S. Serv. 39, Oct., 1943.

110. Wakely, R.E., and J.E. Losey. *Rural Organizations and Land Utilization on Muscatene Island--A Study of Social Adjustments.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 352, 1936.

111. Weidmann, Wayne H., and Douglas G. Marshall, assisted by James S. Bang and John A. Doerflinger, *Kenosha County, Wisconsin Study*: *Social Aspects of Land Use and Settlement Patterns.* Univ. of Wisconsin, Dept. of Rur. Soc., Rpt. 2, Feb., 1962 (Mimeo.) 38 pp.

112. [illegible]en, A.F. *Trends in Rural Organizations in Wisconsin.* Wisconsin Agr. Ext. Serv. Spec. Cir. (unnumbered), Jan., 1951.

113. Willis, J.W. *One Variety Cotton Community Organization.* Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 96, 1938. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 3: 461-462).

114. Woodworth, H.C. Note-ridge; *The Problem of a Typical Back-Town Community.* New Hampshire Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 68, 1927.

115. Worden, P., M. Kemmer, and C. Murray. *Rural Community Organization in Tennessee.* Tennessee Agr. Ext. Pub. 296, Aug., 1947.

116. Wynne, Waller. *Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, Harmony, Georgia.* Washington, Rur. Life Studies 6, B.A.E., U.S.D.A, 1943. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.*, 8: 192-193).

117. Zimmerman, C.C., and C.C. Taylor. *Rural Organization--A Study of Primary Groups in Wake County, North Carolina.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 245, 1922.

See also: 9, 12, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 38, 239, 269, 286, 300, 304, 409, 478, 545, 590, 706, 775, 779

IV. Community Self-Surveys: The Community Studies Itself

Some of these are "cook book" items: instructions for carrying out community surveys of various types and for different purposes. Some procedures are elaborate and expansive; others are quite simple. Others among these are reports of the findings of community surveys.

As a whole, these items reflect a long-term effort within the Extension movement to develop self-help procedures for American communities.

118. Reeder, William W., and Robert G. Gilpin, Jr. Know Your Community With Community Self Survey. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 982, August, 1957.

This bulletin is a type of handbook intended for use by interested citizens. The authors point out that one advantage of this self-study method is that one need not have any special training in research methods to carry out the project. Upon completion of the self-study, citizens are able to view an up-to-date picture of their community -- its needs, problems, and strong points are all brought into the open for discussion and action. Each section of the bulletin is addressed to those individuals who will participate in each phase of the self study: the job of the sponsoring group, the job of those who give out the questionnaire, the job of those tabulating the data, and the job of those presenting the findings. Appendix A and B contain sample questionnaires as well as instructions as to how to make the results of the tabulations more meaningful. A very good guide for community action.

119. Galpin, C.J. A Method of Making a Social Survey of a Rural Community. Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. Info. 29, January, 1912.

This study concerns the employment of local citizens in making a community survey. It is suggested that the survey can be made with a number of interested citizens, one of whom can serve as a co-ordinator. Suggestions are offered regarding bureaus which can furnish maps and other materials necessary for completing a survey.

120. Brown, Reagan. My Community - How Does It Look? Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Leaf. 347.

121. Connor, Desmond M. Understanding Your Community. Antigonish, Nova Scotia: St. Francis Xavier, April, 1964. 35 pp.

122. Ensminger, Douglas. *Measuring the Effectiveness of Your Community.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 444, Sept., 1940.

123. Frame, Nat. T. *Country Community Score Card.* West Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 240, June, 1919.

124. Frame, Nat. T. *Focusing on the Country Community.* West Virginia Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 211, July, 1918.

125. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. *Community Life Check Sheet: Tentative Outline of a Self Study Plan for Iowa Communities.* CD-99, 1936.

126. Lindstrom, David E. *Knowing Your Community.* Illinois Ext. Serv. in Agr. and Home Econ., Rur. Soc. Ext. 81, 1941.

127. McNamara, Robert L. *Farmers Study Their Communities In Hand County, South Dakota.* Washington, B.A.E., U.S.D.A., 1941. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 92, and Rudolph Heberle, *Rur. Soc.*, 7: 212).

128. Nelson, Lowry, and Olaf Wakefield. *Making Community Surveys.* Minnesota Ext. Serv. Pamp. 73, 1941. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber and Homer, Hitt, *Rur. Soc.*, 6: 262).

129. Nicholls, W.D. *A System For Scoring Kentucky Rural Communities.* Kentucky Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 188, April, 1930.

130. Porter, Ward F. *Elk Garden, West Virginia--A Reconnaissance Survey of a Problem Town.* West Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 355T, June, 1952.

131. Texas Agr. Ext. Serv. *Your Community.* Leaf. 141.

132. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv., *Taking Stock of the Community Study: A Basis for Action.* Bull. 76, N.D.S., Jan., 1946.

133. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. *Study the Situation.* Bull. 60, N.D.S., Nov., 1944.

134. West Virginia Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., *Community Score Card*, Cir. 292, Feb., 1929.

135. West Virginia Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., *Community Score Card Including the Trade Center and Surrounding Neighborhoods.* Cir. 282, 1927.

136. Wileden, A.F. *Citizens Survey of Rural Social Conditions in Kenosha County, Wisconsin.* Wisconsin Agr. Col. Ext. Spec. Cir., 1931.

See also: 18, 388, 391

V. Community Service and Trade Centers

A long-term interest within the community field has been the relationship of towns, villages, small cities, and cities to their larger community settings. Historically, American towns and villages have served as trade centers for communities, and as the focal points for social interaction within communities. These functions, and as trends in them, are described in these studies.

137. Chittick, Douglas. Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers, 1901-51. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 448, May, 1955.

The study proposes to find a pattern in the complex changes that have taken place in the trade centers and farm areas of South Dakota during the last 50 years. The method of study was first to indicate the location of the trade centers in South Dakota in 1901. Another map was then drawn for each succeeding 10 year period. The changes in these periods suggest certain trends in the growth and decline of trade centers. It was reported that trade centers in South Dakota increased by 269 during that first decade (1901-11) of the half century period, making a total of 759, the largest number in the history of the state. This was during the early period of settlement. By 1951, they had decreased to 545, a decrease of 28 percent. Chittick suggests that this decrease is a result of the first general use of the automobile and the trend toward specialization in the complex of interrelated factors such as agricultural mechanization, transportation, and merchandising. In summary, the author states that the growth and decline of trade centers in South Dakota have been closely related to changes in their surrounding farm areas. These influences previously mentioned have contributed to a decline in the rural-farm population.

138. Lindstrom, D.E., Earl C. Bantz and W.W. Riffe. Changes in Service Centers for Farmers in Champaign County, Illinois. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. RSM-30, August, 1959.

This study is an attempt to assess the changes wrought by the automobile and mass media on the rural neighborhood and rural community life. The areas of change under study here are concerned with changes wherein farmers prefer to buy and sell commodities, prefer to send their children to school and prefer to go to receive agricultural extension information.

Our page questionnaires, listing services and centers for these services, were sent to all farmers in Champaign County, Illinois. The questionnaire contained two measures: 1) a measure of the feeling of community or nearness to the community service centers and 2) a measure of the frequency to which each service center was visited. The response was 32.8 percent.

The study found that farmers who were served by community service centers favored these centers as loci of agricultural information, commercial services, medical and dental services, and high schools for their children. More distant centers were used for amusement, such as movies. Mass communication media were received from more distant centers.

It was concluded that the propinquity of the service center, together with interpersonal relations between farmers and community service center personnel, determined to a great extent the center to which farmers went for various services. Spatial mobility allowed farmers to travel to more distant centers for services not provided in community centers.

139. Smith, T. Lynn. Farm Trade Centers in Louisiana, 1901-1931. Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 234, January, 1933.

The bulletin proposes to study the incidence in Louisiana of the various types of farmers' trade centers, their structure and organization, the inter-relationships existing between them and the changes they have undergone since 1901, or since the coming of the automobile and good roads. All trade centers in the state are included except New Orleans and Shreveport.

The data for this study were secured from Bradstreet's Book of Commercial Ratings for the years 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, and 1931 and from reports of the U.S. Bureau of Census.

The following method of study was employed from Bradstreet's books: a list of trade centers of Louisiana was secured and essential facts were noted concerning the size of the population, whether the center was on a railroad or not, and its proximity to a large town or city. Next a system of classification was set up: business units, personal business, auto and livery farms, farm processing, other manufacturing, clothing, building, household, and all others.

The author concludes that from the data concerning the number, size and distribution of trade centers, and from data concerning the growth and decline of trade centers, all indicate that a fundamental change is taking place in the social organization of the state.

140. Allred, Charles Bing, B.H. Luebke, and J.H. Marshall. Trade Centers in Tennessee, 1900-1930. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Agr., Econ. and Rur. Soc. Dept. Rpt. 16, July, 1936.

A description of the number and sizes of trade centers is given. More and larger trade centers develop with the location of various secondary industries. The growth and decline of trade centers appears to correspond with the growth and decline of rural population in Tennessee.

141. Barkley, Paul W. *Changing Role of Some Communities in South-Central Kansas.* Kansas State Univ. Ext. Serv. MF-93, Manhattan, Jan., 1962. 31 pp.

142. Belcher, John C. *Service Relationships of Farmers in Lincoln County, Oklahoma.* Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. B-383, March, 1952.

The traditional "hometown" service center no longer serves all the needs of rural families. Families have to go farther away from the local neighborhood to obtain specialized services. Within Lincoln County, most rural people go to the largest trade and service center for all services.

143. Chittick, Douglas. *The Future of the Small Town In South Dakota - New Profile of a Rural Community.* South Dakota Farm and Home Research, Vol XLI, No. 3, Summer, 1961, pp. 16-20.

Small towns in South Dakota are expected to stabilize their respective sizes in the next decade in accordance with the increase of small industries, the increase in the number of retired citizens, and growth of some small trading centers. The projection is based on U.S. Census Information.

144. Geddes, Joseph A. *Farm Versus Village Living in Utah-Plain City-Type "A" Village.* Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 269, March, 1936.

Type "A" farm villages are described as those wherein farm leadership is dominant over business and professional leadership. Plain City is described as a type "A" village. Local affairs take up the great majority of time spent by local citizens in extra-home activities. Local community life appears to be more important to local citizens than semi-local or other extra-local affairs in the lives of Plain City residents, although farm dwellers make more use of extra-community facilities than non-farm dwellers.

145. Hoffer, C.R. *Changes in the Retail and Service Facilities of Rural Trade Centers in Michigan 1900-1930.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 261, September, 1935.

In a study designed to assess the changes in rural service centers between 1900 and 1930, it was found declines occurred in certain services, such as drug and furniture stores, while there was an increase in the number of clothing and grocery stores. There was an increase in number of personnel in service industries. Apparently services offered by smaller centers are not self-sufficient, but supplementary to services offered by large trading centers.

146. Lindstrom, David E. Preferred and Actual Service Centers for Rural People in Champaign County. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. RSM-21, May, 1948.

Rural people in Champaign County preferred to send their children to local grade schools but preferred to send them to villages or township centers for junior and senior high schools. Rural people preferred larger towns for church and for banking services. Medical and dental care, and certain recreational activities were carried out in larger towns and cities. Centralized service centers are more complete and therefore compete successfully with local service centers for the rural clientele.

147. Sollie, Carlton R., and Wilfrid C. Bailey. Delineation of Trade Areas and Communities in the Yellow Creek Watershed. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Proj. Rpt. in Soc. and Rur. Life, No. 21, Nov., 1961.

Trade areas were delineated in Yellow Creek Watershed, Mississippi, by utilizing the response of 294 interviewees concerning where certain goods and services were bought and sold. It was found that communities fluctuated relative to their functioning for residents. Trade areas are not necessarily communities; trade areas often cut across community boundaries.

148. Allred, C.E., Lueldke, B.H., and J.H. Marshall. Trade Centers in Tennessee 1900-1930. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta., Agr. Econ. and Rur. Soc. Rpt. 16, 1936.

149. Canon, H. Sizes of Purchasing Centers of New York from Families. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 472, Nov. 1928.

150. Cole, Lucy W., and Harlod F. Kaufman. A Mississippi Program In Trade Center Development. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. in Soc. and Rur. Life No. 17, March, 1961.

151. Hoffer, C.R. A Study of Town-Country Relationships. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 181, Oct., 1928.

152. Hoffsommer, H.C. *Relation of Cities and Larger Villages to Changes in Rural Trade and Social Areas in Wayne County, New York.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 582, Feb., 1934.

153. Kaufman, Harold and Lucy Cole. *Size of Trade Center and Development Programs.* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 618, April, 1961.

154. Kolb, J.H. *Service Institutions For Town and Country.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 66, Dec., 1925.

155. Kolb, J.H. *Service Relations of Town and Country.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 58, Dec. 1923.

156. Kolb, John H., and Leroy J. Day. *Interdependence in Town and Country Relations In Rural Society.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 172, Dec., 1950.

157. Kolb, John H., and R.A. Polson. *Trends In Town-Country Relationships.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Res. Bull. 117, Sept., 1933.

158. Landis, P.H. *South Dakota Town-Country Trade Relations 1901-1931.* South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 274, 1932.

159. Landis, P.H. *Washington Farm Trade Centers, 1900-1935.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 360, July, 1938.

160. Lively, C.E. *Growth and Decline of Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota 1905-1930.* Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 287, July, 1932.

161. Melvin, B.L. *Village Service Agencies, New York, 1925.* New York York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 493, Aug., 1929.

162. Mumford, H.W., C.L. Stewart, H.C.M. Case, and P.E. Johnston. *Developmental Study of a Rural-Urban Trade Area.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 326, 1929.

163. Nelson, Lowry. *What Is The Future For Small Towns?* Minnesota Farm and Home Sci., Vol. XL, No. 1, Oct. 1953.

164. Page, J.F. *Relation of Town and Country Interests In Garfield County, Oklahoma.* Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 194, 1930.

165. Pedersen, Harald A., and Earl B. Peterson. *Market and Trade Center Patronage Patterns In Central Montana.* Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 578, May, 1963.

166. Price, H.B., and C.R. Hoffer. *Services of Rural Trade Centers In Distribution of Farm Supplies.* Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 249, Oct. 1928.

167. Zimmerman, C.C. *Farm Trade Centers In Minnesota 1905-1929; A Study In Rural Social Organization*. Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 269, 1930.

See also: 193, 203, 231, 256, 287, 307, 309, 733, 735

VI. *Local Government and the Community*

Communities, as natural areas, do not *have* governments. However, there is government and governmental action *in* the community, and much community action and junctioning is in relation to government. It is important, therefore, to examine these relationships and draw conclusions about them.

There are some studies which do just that, and more. Note the heavy emphasis herein upon the county as a unit of local government, and note also the evidence of changes in governmental functioning at the community level.

168. Douglas, Louis H. *The Number and Size of Local Governments, with Special Reference to South-Central Kansas Counties*. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 443, March, 1962.

This bulletin has attempted to make a preliminary survey of "local government," giving special attention to south-central Kansas. One of the first questions asked was how many various kinds of government exist? This was answered through the use of the U.S. Census. It was discovered that, in the 11 counties of south-central Kansas, there are 761 units of government. In south-central Kansas, as well as the rest of the United States, government is the biggest single enterprise. In 1957 the governments of the 11 state region spent $47,468,000 and employed 5,645 full-time persons. Contrary to the impression left by the casual view of government, change goes on constantly.

169. Gabbord, L.P., E.D. Solberg, and H.C. Bradshaw. *A Study of County Taxation and Government - How Local Groups May Improve Conditions*. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 101, January, 1943.

This circular, dealing with certain phases of local taxes and local government, was prepared in response to requests from local groups and the state Land Use Planning Committee. The results indicate that these procedures constitute an effective method of insuring that social research will be understood and used by the local citizens.

The chief objective of the study was to determine the extent to which taxes were equitably distributed. Specific phases of the problem dealt with were: 1) an inventory of taxable property, 2) the comparability of assessments and 3) a summary of the delinquent tax situation.

As a basis for organization and planning Young County was divided into six major production areas. The tax study survey was made within these areas.

The bulletin includes copies of several schedules to be used in other studies of this nature.

170. Alexander, Frank D. *Rural Communities, Organized Groups, and Public Agencies in Alcorn County, Mississippi, In Relation to Community Development, Particularly Educational Programs Through Rural Community Clubs*. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prelim. Rpts. in Community Org. No. 2 (Alcorn County Studies No. 7) Division of Soc. and Rural Life, November, 1955.

171. Carter, R.M. *The Development and Financing of Local Government Institutions In Nine Vermont Towns*. Vermont Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 529, May, 1946.

172. Catherwood, M.P. *Rural Government In New York*. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull 331, Sept., 1935.

173. Coleman, A. Lee. *Communities and Administrative Areas, Greene County, Georgia*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agr. Econ., 1941.

174. Dalton, John, J., and Sheldon W. Williams. *An Economic Study of Local Government In Fifty Vermont Towns*. Vermont Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 532, July, 1946.

175. Douglas, Louis H. *The Number and Size of Local Governments With Special Reference to South-Central Kansas Counties*. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 443, March, 1962.

176. Hansen, P.L., A.B. Goodman and M.H. Taylor. *Local Government in Southwestern North Dakota: A Study of Rural Local Government Organization And Cost in Relation To Problems of Land Utilization, Settlement and Tenure*. North Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. 1943.

177. Moore, H.R., *Local Government in Two Rural Ohio Counties*. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 597, Nov., 1938.

178. Pepper, Henry C. *County Government In Colorado*. Colorado Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 413, Aug., 1934.

179. Rozeman, David, and Ruth E. Sherburne. *Public Landownership In Rural Areas of Massachusetts*. Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 489, 1956.

180. Spicer, G.W. Fifteen Years of County Management Government in Virginia. Univ. of Virginia Ext. Div. 1951.

181. Wasson, C.R., and D. Sanderson. Relation of Community Areas to Town Government in the State of New York. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 555, April, 1933.

VII. Town-Country Communities, Organization-Suburbanization, and the Rural-Urban Fringe

These processes are near the heart of modern community problems, and are receiving increasing attention at this time.

Most of these studies are relatively new, although some stations, notably Michigan and Connecticut, have worked in these areas since the 1930's.

182. Blizzard, Samuel W. Research on the Rural-Urban Fringe: A Case Study. Pennsylvania Ar. Exp. Sta. Paper No. 1802, Journal Series, Jan.-Feb., 1954.

The study describes the social characteristics of fringe residents and makes no assumptions about the typicalness of specific areas within the fringe. The author attempts to summarize some demographic and socio-economic data as a descriptive case study of a small-city fringe population. The method of study was first to number each dwelling unit in the area of study and every seventh house beginning with a random number was selected for interviewing. A total of 455 schedules were completed. Other objectives of the study were to compare the social characteristics of those families who settled in the fringe as a result of out-migration from the city with those families who originated in the fringe or nearby rural areas and with those of families from outside the local area; to compare the social characteristics of families in which the head is a commuter worker with those in which the head is a non-commuter worker; and to examine the characteristics for differences and/or similarities among the segments of a fringe population. The author concluded that there are significant differences in the socio-economic characteristics of the populations that migrate to the rural-urban fringe of a small city.

183. Thaden, J.F. The Lansing Region and Its Tributary Town-Country Communities. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 302, March, 1940. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, Rur. Soc., 5: 355).

A six-fold purpose motivated this study: 1) to determine Lansing's zone of influence as differentiated from that of

Saginaw, Flint, Pontiac, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Battle Creek and Grand Rapids; 2) to discover, within this zone of influence the constituent communities, and the center boundary, size and confirmation of each and the factors modifying those communities; 3) to evaluate the extent to which natural community lines coincide with the legal boundaries of counties and townships; 4) to note the change in agricultural, economic and sociological factors with increasing distance from Lansing, using the township and concentric tiers of townships as units of study; 5) to compare those tendencies and trends around Lansing with those around Grand Rapids and Flint; and 6) to suggest some implication those facts may have for leaders engaged or interested in the problems of adjusting people to their environment and to the changing character of rural civilization.

The method of research was two-fold: 1) questionnaires were distributed to 12,000 farm families - usable replies were received from more than 3,400 families and were verified and checked by field studies and personal interviews; and 2) a statistical analysis of all the census data available by townships for 1930 and 1935.

184. Andrews, Wade H., and J. Ross Eshleman. The New Community--Characteristics of Migrant and Non-Migrant Residents in the Rural Fringe of a Metropolitan Area in Ohio. Ohio (Wooster) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull 929, April, 1963.

Rural fringe areas are characterized by two populations. The older, more settled farm population which takes agriculture not only as a way of making a living, but also as a way of life. In contrast, the migrants into fringe areas are usually urban and cosmopolitan in outlook and see rural living as transplanted urban life. Migrants usually go to central city or nearby urban centers for goods and services. Various social and demographic characteristics seem to separate the two groups.

185. Anderson, W.A. A Summary of Urban Fringe Families and Their Social Participation in Ithaca, New York. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 43, Aug., 1954. Mimeo.

In this study certain demographic and social characteristics of fringe dwellers are correlated with the amounts of participation in formal and informal social organizations.

166. Anderson, W.A. Social Change and an Urban Fringe Area. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Rural Soc. Pub. 35, Feb., 1953.

This study offers a description of the fringe area around

Ithaca, New York, and the high rate of mobility toward the urban fringe. Many new residents in the fringe area participate in the urban-centered activities and organizations. Certain social characteristics of new fringe residents are presented.

187. Anderson, W.A. *The Flight to the Fringe--Opportunity for Extension Activities.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Rural Soc. Pub. 46, March, 1956.

Movement to fringe areas brings with it movement of businesses, especially service industries, to the urban fringe. Life in rural areas will become more like life in urban areas as far as attitudes of people are concerned. Extension services can offer much-needed help to both the rural farmer and non-farm resident to help accomplish adjustment.

188. Anderson, W.A., and Donald N. Sibley. *The Social Participation of Fringe Families.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Rural Soc. Pub. 50, Feb., 1957.

In Ithaca, families move to fringe areas as home owners and establish themselves in local community organizations to about the same extent as do long-term residents. The more established long-term residents hold more offices in these organizations. In summary, organizations in fringe areas develop out of and not away from urban-centered organizations.

189. Beegle, J. Allan, and Widick Schroeder. *Social Organization in the North Lansing Fringe.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 251, Sept., 1955.

A study was done on the findings of research into the character of the rural-urban fringe. The following questions were used to delimit the scope of the research: 1) What are the growth patterns of the Lansing fringe area? 2) What is the nature of land use in the fringe area selected for special study? 3) What are the special characteristics of the residents? 4) What are the attitudes of fringe residents toward the fringe neighborhood? 5) To what extent is the fringe an organized social unit?

190. Black, Therel R., Carmen D. Frederickson, William A. Dettart, Jay C. Skidmore, and Dan C. Carten. *Impact of Urbanization in Davis County, Utah.* Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 369, Aug., 1954.

Urbanization has brought concomitant change in business, education, public welfare services, and religious institutions in one Utah county. Parental authority seems unaffected by urbanization, whereas community morale, as envisaged in growth of new organizations and less welfare expenditures, apparently has improved.

County level of living increased, especially in areas where women worked outside the home and pooled their income with husbands' income.

191. Blizzard, Samuel W., and William F. Anderson II. *Problems in Rural-Urban Fringe Research: Conceptualization and Delineation.* Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. No. 89, Nov., 1952.

Several definitions of rural-urban fringe areas are given, starting with a short discussion of the conceptualization which has helped to form these definitions. The main problem concerned with defining a fringe area is the delineation of the area. Concepts and definitions of urban-rural fringe should take into account land use, spatial arrangements of houses and buildings, and proximity to an urban area.

192. Bonser, H.J. *Part-time Farming in the Knoxville-City-Country Fringe.* Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 270, Sept., 1957.

In a study of Knox County part-time farmers, it was found that incomes for part-time farmers, when supplemented by incomes from industry, were well above incomes for full-time farmers. Production of part of a family's foodstuffs when carried on jointly with industrial work, provides a very stable way of life for farmer-laborers. People in late thirties and forties are mainly joined in part-time farming; younger people apparently go away from farming completely and return later as part-time farmers.

193. Burnight, Robert G. *Suburban Migration and the Cost of Education.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta., Pop. Rpts. No. 2, Prog. Rpt. No. 15, Sept., 1956.

Cost of education and other social services seem to increase with suburban migration. Cost is met by increased property tax which causes dissent from older residents.

194. Crosswhite, William M., and Gerald F. Vaughn. *Land Use in the Rural-Urban Fringe: A Case Study of New Castle County, Delaware.* Delaware Agr. Exp. Sta. Div. of Urban Affairs, Bull.

340, July, 1962.

Land use in one Delaware County is becoming increasingly urban. Less land is available for private ownership when large incorporated bodies buy the land either to sell to manufacturers or to build housing or industrial units themselves. Suggestions for land planning are included in order to better manage the increase of manufacturing plants and the need for more suburban dwellings.

195. McKain, Walter C., Jr. Effect of Suburbanization Upon Retail Trade in the Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area. Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. No. 19, Feb., 1957.

In this study, a listing of major retail industries and services found in the suburbs is given along with the growth factors affecting the recreational services in the suburbs. As more jobs are found in suburbs because of decentralization, some retail services in the central city were reduced in importance. Suburban ties with the central city are considerably weakened, as evidenced by loss of retail business in central city stores.

196. Wileden, A.F., and A.L. Francour. French Island: Modern Magic in the Suburbs. Wisconsin Ext. Serv., College of Agr., University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Rur. Soc., Com. Ser., Dec., 1961.

Community development, an issue of greatest importance to members of the community, is a cooperative undertaking involving many agencies. Community development, in this case, relies heavily on state and national agencies which may make funds available for any community. Community development should be carried out on a local level as much as possible in order to involve the individual and special needs of the community.

197. Andrews, Wade H., and J. Ross Eshleman. The New Community: Characteristics of Migrant and Non-Migrant Residents in the Rural Fringe of a Metropolitan Area in Ohio. Ohio (Wooster) Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 929, April, 1963.

198. Andrews, Wade H., and J. Ross Eshleman. The New Community II: Adjustment to Living in the Changing Rural Fringe of a Metropolitan Area. Ohio (Wooster) Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 955, Nov., 1963.

199. Beegle, J. Allan, and Widick Schroeder. Social Organization in the North Lansing Fringe. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 251, Sept., 1955.

200. Blizzard, Samuel W., and William F. Anderson II. *Problems in Rural-Urban Fringe Research: Conceptualization and Delineation.* Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 89, Nov., 1952.

201. DeHart, W.A. *Urbanization and Its Effect on Community Morale. Utah Farm and Home Science*, Vol. 14, Nov. 4, Dec., 1953, pp. 76-77.

202. Firey, Walter. *Social Aspects to Land Use in Planning in the Country-City Fringe--The Case of Flint, Michigan.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 339, June, 1946.

203. Hoffer, C.R., and Margaret Gawood. *Services of Institutions and Organizations in Town-Country Communities.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 208, Feb., 1931.

204. Kimball, Solon T. *The New Social Frontier: The Fringe.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 360, 1949. (Reviewed by William H. Sewell, *Rur. Soc.*, 15: 181-182).

205. Press, Charles, and Clarence J. Hein. *Farmers and Urban Expansion: A Study of a Michigan Township.* Washington, D.C.: Economic Res. Serv., U.S.D.A., ERS-59, in cooperation with Institute for Community Development and Services, Michigan State University, May, 1962.

206. Price, Paul H., and George A. Hillery, Jr. *The Rural-Urban Fringe and Louisiana's Agriculture. A Case Study of the Baton Rouge Area.* Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 526, June, 1959.

207. Stansberry, Robert R. Jr. *The Rural Fringe and Urban Expansion. A Case Study of Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties, Maryland.* Washington, D.C.: Econ. Res. Serv., U.S.D.A., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 43, Oct., 1963.

208. Whetten, Nathan L. *Studies of Suburbanization in Connecticut: Three Wilton: A Rural Town Near Metropolitan New York.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 230, Feb., 1939.

209. Whetten, N.L., and R.F. Rield. *Studies of Suburbanization in Connecticut: Two Norwich: An Industrial Part-Time Farming Area.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 226, May, 1938.

210. Wileden, A.F., and Al Francour. *French Island: Modern Magic in the Suburbs.* University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Rur. Soc., Com. Ser. No. 1, Dec., 1961.

See also: 151, 156, 157, 164, 436, 442, 450, 641, 662,

VIII. Population, Migration, and the Community

These items were selected with the major emphasis on migration, to indicate the affects of population movement upon community structure and functioning, but other aspects of population structure and process appeared to have significance, also.

These studies represent both direct research and the analysis of secondary, enumerated data--two continuing activities within the community field.

211. Olson, Philip G. Job Mobility and Migration In a High Income Rural Community. Indiana (Purdue) Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 708, Nov., 1960.

This study attempts to analyze factors which affect job mobility and migration in a rural community and to develop a general theory of mobility out of migration, occupational and social mobility.

One hundred thirty-two male heads of households were interviewed concerning their job changes and their migration within a defined one-county area. Judges were used to determine socio-economic status of respondents. Kinds of mobility dealt with are job mobility and migration. Job mobility represents vertical mobility; migration represents horizontal mobility. Nine hypotheses were proposed and dealt with the motives for vertical and horizontal mobility, the relationship between socioeconomic factors, characteristics of mobile and non-mobile individuals, and amount of the mobility achieved.

It was found that the job-mobile individuals were younger, having lower incomes and lower socio-economic status. Motivation for job mobility stems from a desire to improve both economic status and social status. Migrant individuals tended to be younger and from the broad middle class. Younger, better educated individuals appeared to be both job mobile and spatially mobile. Individuals who desired job mobility appeared to be motivated by jobs wherein they could apply learned managerial skills, whereas involuntarily mobile persons moved to seek skilled labor positions. Voluntarily-mobile persons were better educated and had higher social status.

This study has made certain implications about the mobile individual. Some research is, perhaps, needed in a further and more complete study status maintenance and its relationship to non-mobility. Some measures other than social or economic motivation for mobility might be included in further studies on mobility. The impediments to job mobility and migration could be more clearly delineated in further studies.

212. Andrews, Wade H., and J. Ross Eshleman. *The New Community - Characteristics of Migrant and Non-Migrant Residents in the Rural Fringe of a Metropolitan Area of Ohio.* Ohio (Wooster) Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 928, April, 1963. 34 pp.

213. Bauder, Ward W. *The Impact of Population Changes on Rural Community Life: The Economic System.* Iowa Agr. Ext. Ser. in coop. with the No. Central Reg. Sub-Comm. on Population (NCR-18), Nov., 1962. 19 pp.

214. Bauder, Ward W. and Lee G. Burchinal. *Farm Migrants to the City: A Comparison of the Status Achievement, Community and Farm Relations of Farm Migrants with Urban Migrants and Urban Natives in Des Moines, Iowa.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 534, in coop. with Econ. Res. Serv. U.S.D.A.; Ames, March, 1965. 34 pp.

215. Belcher, John C. *The Dynamics of Georgia Population.* Univ. of Georgia Soc. Sci. Res. Inst. and the Inst. of Com. and Area Dev. Mono. 12, Athens, 1964. 18 pp. (Reviewed by Clark S. Knowlton, *Rur. Soc.*, 11: 447-448).

216. Burchinal, Lee G., and Perry E. Jacobsen. *Migration and Adjustment of Farm and Non-Farm Families and Adolescents in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 516, Ames, July, 1963. 20 pp. (Reviewed by J.J. Mangalam, *Rur. Soc.*, 3: 83-84).

217. Carter, Robert M. *Rural Population Characteristics of Hinesburg During and After World War II.* Vermont Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 552, July, 1949.

218. Crosswhite, William M., and Gerald F. Vaughn. *Land Use in the Rural-Urban Fringe: A Case Study of New Castle, Delaware.* Delaware (Newark) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 340 in coop. with Econ. Res. Serv., U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.: July, 1962. 28 pp.

219. Doerflinger, Jon, and Jeffrey Robinson. *The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Government Health and Welfare System.* Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. in coop. with the North Central Regional Sub-committee on Pop. (NCR-18), Ames, Nov., 1962. 15 pp.

220. Geschwind, R.D., and V.W. Ruttan. *Job Mobility and Migration in a Low Income Rural Community.* Indiana (Purdue) Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 730, Sept. 1961.

221. Hagood, Margaret J., and Emmit F. Sharp. *Rural-Urban Migration in Wisconsin 1940-1950.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 176, Aug., 1951.

222. Kenkel, William T. *The Impact of Population Change On Rural Community Life: The Church System.* Iowa Agr. Ext. Ser., in coop. with the North Central Regional Sub-committee on Pop. (NCR-18), Nov., 1962. 7 pp.

223. Klietsch, Ronald G. *The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The School System.* Iowa Agr. Ext. Ser., in coop. with the North Central Region Sub-committee on Pop. (NCR-18), Nov., 1962. 15 pp.

224. Kraenzel, Carl F. *Farm Population Mobility in Selected Montana Communities.* Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 371, April, 1939. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 4: 356).

225. Rozman, David and Ruth Sherburne. *Migration In Massachusetts on a State and Local Basis.* Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 512, Sept., 1959.

226. Schnittker, John A., and Gerald P. Owens. *Farm-To-City Migration: Perspective and Problems.* Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 84, Sept., 1959.

227. Stone, Carol Larson. *Church Participation and Social Adjustment of High School and College Youth.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 550, May, 1954.

228. Tarver, James D., and Joseph C. Urban. *Population Trends of Oklahoma Towns and Cities.* Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. T-105, Dec., 1963.

See also: 62, 184, 232, 251, 588, 758

IX. *Changes and Trends in the Community*

Presented here are some studies of social changes *within* communities as well as some studies of the affects of general social changes and trends upon community life. Throughout there can be detected the strain to develop theories and generalizations of community change.

229. Anderson, W.A., *Social Change In A Central New York Rural Community.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 907, Dec., 1954. (Reviewed by R.L. Skrabanek, *Rur. Soc.*, 20: 176).

This bulletin is presented in a unique sort of way. It tells the life story of a central New York village community beginning with its birth and tracing its growth to the present. This is done through the use of two techniques: 1) through information drawn from documentary photographs and 2) by description and analysis based on a detailed sociological study and on materials available from other sources. The author discusses the periods "Before the Hops Were Introduced" (1792 to 1807), during the Raising of Hops (1808 to 1909) and after the Decline of Hops Production (1910 to 1930). In the Community Today, many various facets of agricultural production within the community are discussed, including corporation production to meet local needs, diversified farming, dairying, cash crops, and others. Several of the urban institutions are also covered, such as churches, schools, newspapers, and recreation.

The author concludes that Waterville, New York, is still changing. The changes demanded by the growth and subsequent decline of the hop industry are not all of the changes to be made. New alignments were formed around dairying and cash crops. Even later new service industries have developed, and this New York community will continue to change.

230. Barkley, Paul W. Changing Role of Some Communities In South Central Kansas. Kansas Ext. Serv., MF-93, Jan., 1962.

This bulletin describes some of the characteristics of the communities in Rice County, Kansas. Three sociological approaches are incorporated into the study. The first is historical, describing settlement patterns and historical trends in the development of Rice County communities. Second is a comparable technique where five small towns were compared with two larger communities of the county. Thirdly, the author draws an integrated set of conclusions.

The data were drawn from four populations of Rice County residents and from Kansas State University students who came from homes in Rice County. Information was gathered on agricultural trends, trade areas, community facilities and services, migration and occupational data.

The author concludes that all of the communities of Rice County have provided useful functions. They have provided the consumption and service facilities for farm operators and laborers as well as for their own residents. Agriculture has become a large scale business in which specialized operators use specialized machines to produce a few crops.

231. Anderson, A.H., and C.J. Miller. The Changing Role of the Small Town in Farm Areas: A Study of Adams, Nebraska. Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 419, May, 1953.

The role of the small town has changed chiefly because the farmers in the surrounding area travel to outlying towns and larger service centers in order to market farm goods and to buy necessities. Farmers probably go more often to other service centers than do townspeople. Therefore, the small town in the rural community has had to adapt itself better to serve farmers in the locality.

232. Anderson, W.A., Olaf F. Larson, and A.S. Fathalla. *Social Change in the Slaterville Springs - Brooktondale Area of Thompkins County, New York 1926-51. Part I: Population, Communications, and Participation.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 920, April, 1956.

Among the several changes that have taken place in this descriptive study are: 1) increase in number of families composed of the nuclear unit, husband, wife, and children. 2) lowered average age of the population. 3) a change from farm to non-farm labor. 4) better communications and transportation have made individual and family isolation a thing of the past and have brought on a more expanded community social life. The changes in this community over a quarter century are thought to have paralleled changes in similar rural communities.

233. Cole, Lucy W. *What is Happening to Rural Neighborhoods?* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Info. Sheet 598, July, 1958.

Rural neighborhoods apparently survive by becoming more formally organized with respect to their participation in organizations such as home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, and community development clubs. Organizations such as these relate the local neighborhood to the outside through development of communications and transportation, and they relate the neighborhood internally by providing meeting places and reasons for gathering which were once provided by neighborhood churches and schools.

234. Fredrickson, Carmen D. *The Impact of Women Leaders of Davis County on a Changing Order*. Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 406, March, 1959.

Women have adapted their services to community projects along the lines of accepted and established cultural patterns. Most activities are church-centered, possibly because most area families are Mormon. Evidence is presented to show that women are taking a greater share in community leadership, although there was apparently no definite program for women as such to be trained as leaders.

235. Taylor, Lee, Marvin J. Taves, and Gordon Bultena. Changing Goodhue County, 1946-1958. Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta., No. 1; Jan., 1959.

Although the population of Goodhue County has remained relatively stable, rural non-farm population has increased 29 percent, and the urban population has increased 12 percent. The number of farms has decreased, but size and value of farms has increased. Level of living is the same as or above the national average. Church membership is up. School districts have been consolidated into fewer, more state-controlled, districts. Secondary and tertiary industries have shown a growth pattern which is far above the national average for rural communities.

236. Wilber, George L., and S.T. Maitland. Effects of a New Industry on a Mississippi Community. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Info. Sheet 597, July, 1958.

This study presents evidence that factory workers in a rural area, partly because of higher wages and the achievement of a better standard of living, express a more optimistic outlook on life in general and the future of the community in particular. Rural non-farm residents appear to participate more in local formal and informal organizations, with the exception of churches and religious organizations.

237. Alleger, Daniel E. Rural Areas in Transition: A Study of the Impact of Off-Farm Employment in a Low-Income Farm Area of Florida. Florida Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 671, May, 1964.

238. Allred, Charles E. Effects of Industrial Development on Rural Life in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. 1928.

239. Anderson, A. H. Changes in Farm Population and Rural Life in Four North Dakota Counties. North Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 375, April, 1952.

240. Anderson, W.A. Social Change in an Urban Fringe Area, Ithaca, New York: A Case Illustration. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Mimeo. Bull. 35, Feb., 1953.

241. Aylesworth, Phillip F. Keeping Abreast of Change In The Rural Community. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., Agr. Info. Bull. 215, Fed. Ext. Serv., Oct., 1959.

242. Bauder, Ward W. The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv., with the North Central Regional Sub-Committee on Pop. (NC-18), Oct., 1963. 52 pp.

243. Bertrand, Alvin L. Agricultural Mechanization and Social Change in Rural Louisiana. Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 458, June, 1951.

244. Brown, Reagon. Rural Communities Have Changed. Texas Agr. Prog., Vol. 14, No. 6, Nov.-Dec., 1958.

245. Burchinal, Lee G., with Archibald O. Haller and Marvin J. Taves, Career Choices of Rural Youth in a Changing Society. North Central Regional Bull. 142, Minnesota Agr. Ext. Sta. Bull. 458, Nov., 1962.

246. Burt, H.J. Rural Community Trends. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 161, 1931.

247. Burt, H.J. Rural Community Trends--Second Report. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 199, June, 1933.

248. Coughenour, C. Milton, and N.B. Patel. Trends in Use of Recommended Farm Practices and Farm Information Sources in Twelve Kentucky Neighborhoods. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 111, Jan., 1962. 37 pp.

249. Faver, William H., Clyde Woodall, George H. Aull, and Calvin C. Taylor. The Impact of Economic Change on Local Government in South Carolina. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Pub. A.E. 189, Jan., 1960.

250. Frey, John C., H.K. Dansereau, R.D. Pashek, and James W. Markham. The Economic and Social Impact of Highways - A Progress Summary of the Monroeville Case Study. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 219, June, 1960.

251. Hamilton, C. Horace. Community and Change in Southern Migration. North Carolina State College of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, May, 1964 (Mimeo).

252. Hepple, L.M., and M.L. Bright. Social Changes in Shelby County. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 456, 1950.

253. Hoffer, Charles R. Michigan Communities: Social Organization and Change in Local Areas. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 1, 1964.

254. Kolb, J.H. Trends of Country Neighborhoods: A Restudy of Rural Primary Groups 1921-1931. Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 120, Nov., 1933.

255. Kumlien, W.F. Basic Trends of Social Change in South Dakota, III: Community Organizations. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 356, 1941.

256. Landis, P.H. The Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers 1901-1933. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 279, 1933.

257. Lindstrom, D.E., and M. Yasuda. Changes in Rural Life in Japan As Shown by a Study of Kawaneyachii Buraku of Yokogosh-Mura, a Modern West Japan Rural Community. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. RSM 29, 1958.

258. Mayo, Selz C., with assistance of Emerson R. Collins, Charles R. Pugh, and Maud K. Schaub. People and Places: The Changing Scene in North Carolina. North Carolina Agr. Ext. Serv., Cir. 440, May, 1963.

259. Niederfrank, E.J. The New Look in Our Changing Community Life. Utah St. Univ. Ext. Cir. 269, 1958.

260. Rohrer, Wayne C., and Nelson L. LeRay, Jr. Income Employment Status and Change in Calvert County, Maryland. Maryland Agr. Exp. Sta. Misc. Pub. 326, 1959.

261. Walrath, Arthur J. Impacts of Changes in Land Use--A Study of Urban-Renewal Area of Southeastern Wisconsin. Washington, D.C.; U.S.D.A., A.R.S. 43-95, Nov., 1959.

See also: 69, 73, 160, 284, 529, 573, 614, 643, 652

X. Diffusion and Adoption of Practices

Agricultural Experiment Stations have had as their major functions the development of ways and means for the improvement of farming and conditions of rural living. The Extension Service has had the task of conveying this new information to the rural families. The latter task has not proven to be an easy one. Agricultural Experiment Station sociologists have been called upon to study the process through which new technology is diffused. Primary emphasis has been on the individual in the adoption process. Rural sociologists have gone deeper than any other group into the role of the individual in the diffusion of information. Studies of physicians and their adoption of new drugs and studies in communications have shown general applicability of the findings of rural sociology to the adoption of new ideas in all areas.

262. Beal, George M., and Everett M. Rogers. The Adoption of Two Farm Practices In a Central Iowa Community. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Rpt. 26, June, 1960.

The purpose of this bulletin is to report the findings from a study of the adoption of two new farm practices in a central Iowa community. The report dealt specifically with: 1) the stages in the adoption process; 2) sources of information used by the farmers at different stages; 3) the rate of adoption over time; 4) the interrelationships between time of awareness, trial, and adoption, and the time lags between these several stages; and 5) personal, social and economic characteristics of the adopter categories.

The two new practices examined were the use of 2, 4-D spray for weed control and the feeding of antibiotic feed supplements to hogs. Interviews were conducted with 148 farm operators who resided in a trade area community in central Iowa.

The authors concluded that certain sources of information are more important at some stages in the adoption process than at other stages. The most important source of information at the adoption stage is the result obtained from the trial of the new practice. When sources of information were categorized on the basis of their personal or impersonal nature, it was found that personal sources were least important at the awareness stage, but became increasingly important until the application stage was reached. Commercial impersonal sources are more important at the application and trial stages than at the awareness and information stages. The adoption curve of both practices over time was bell-shaped and was normal in the case for 2, 4-D weed spray and nearly normal for the antibiotics. The amount of time required for an individual to pass through the adoption process from awareness to adoption was found to vary from less than one year to more than ten years.

On the basis of the relationships between the awareness date, adoption date and length of the adoption period, there is some evidence that becoming aware of a new practice is non-purposive behavior while the adoption of a practice is purposive. When the personal characteristics of the adopter categories were analyzed, it was found that earlier adopters were older, had large farms, read more newspapers and farm magazines, and listened to more farm radio shows, had more contact with and knew more about the Extension Service and generally had more favorable attitudes toward new technological farming practices.

263. Lionberger, Herbert F. Low Income Farmers in Missouri: Their Contacts with Potential Sources of Farm and Home Information. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull 441, May, 1949.

Because farmers in this survey had few personal contacts with farm and agricultural agents, and because farmers belonged to few or no farm organizations, the mass media, especially farm journals and bulletins can be utilized most effectively for the dissemination of farming methods and were pertinent to farmers and their families. Because farmers in this study were all low-income rural residents, the possibility of class barriers to interpersonal communications can not be excluded.

264. Mississippi State College. Community Clubs and Fertilizer Education. In cooperation with the Tenn. Valley Auth., Bull. P-57-1 AE, Knoxville, Oct., 1956.

Evidence is presented to show that community clubs in areas of farming help to spread information on improved farm practices. Farmers who belonged to community clubs adopted the practice of using improved fertilizers more often than farmers who did not belong to community clubs.

265. Bailey, Wilfrid C., and Ellen S. Bryant. Adoption of Homemaking Practices In Alcorn County, Mississippi. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. in Soc. and Rur. Life No. 25, July, 1962.

266. Bailey, Wilfrid C., and Ellen S. Bryant. The Use of Fertilizer by Farmers In Alcorn County, Mississippi. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. in Soc. and Rur. Life No. 26, Aug., 1962.

267. Bonser, Howard J. Better Farming Practices Through Rural Community Organizations. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 286, May, 1958.

268. Bonser, Howard J. Better Homemaking Practices Through Rural Community Organizations. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 287, May, 1958.

269. Coughenour, C. Milton, and N.B. Patel. Trends In Use of Recommended Farm Practices and Farm Information Sources in Twelve Kentucky Neighborhoods. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 111, Jan., 1962.

270. Dickins, Dorothy, L.D. Welch, Virginia Ferguson, and W.E. Christian. Industrialization and a Market For Food Products in the Laural Trade Area. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 540, March, 1956.

271. Dickins, Dorothy, L.D. Welch, Virginia Ferguson, and W.E. Christian. Industrialization and a Market For Food Products in the Natchez Trade Area. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 543, April, 1956.

272. Gillis, Willie Mae. The Adoption of Recommended Farm Practices in Alcorn County and Its Relationship to Other Variables. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prel. Rpts. in Soc and Rur. Life No. 5, Aug., 1958.

273. Hoffer, C.R., and D.L. Gibson. The Community Situation As It Affects Agricultural Extension Work. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Special Bull. 312, Oct., 1941.

274. Kaufman, Harold F., and Ellen S. Bryant. Characteristics of Farmers Following Recommended Practices. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Info. Sheet 608, Nov., 1958.

275. Lionberger, Harold F. *Legitimation of Decisions to Adopt Farm Practices and Purchase Farm Supplies in Two Missouri Farm Communities: Ozark and Prairie*. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 826, April, 1963.

276. Lionberger, Herbert F. and C. Milton Coughenour. *Special Structure and Diffusion of Farm Information: Based on Study of a Farm Community in Northeast Missouri*. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 631, April, 1957.

277. Marsh, Paul, and A. Lee Coleman. *Communication and the Adoption of Recommended Farm Practices Some Information from a Study in Washington County, Kentucky, 1950*. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 22, Nov., 1954.

278. Rogers, Everett M., and Rabel J. Burdge. *Community Norms, Opinion Leadership and Innovativeness Among Truck Growers*. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 912, June, 1962.

279. Ryan, Bryce and Neal Gross. *Acceptance and Diffusion of Hybrid Corn Seed In Two Iowa Communities*. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 372, 1950. (Reviewed by Olaf F. Larson, *Rur. Soc.*, 15: 368).

280. Silverman, Leslie J. and Wilfrid C. Bailey. *Trends in the Adoption of Recommended Farm Practices, Alcorn County, Mississippi, 1954-57*. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 617, April, 1961.

281. Spaulding, Irving A. *Farm Operator Time - Space Orientations and the Adoption of Recommended Farm Practices*. Rhode Island Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 330, June, 1955.

282. Wilkening, Eugene A. *Acceptance of Improved Farm Practices In Three Coastal Plains Counties*. North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 98, May, 1952.

283. Winters, R.Y., S.W. Hill, and P.H. Kime. *Community Cotton Improvement in North Carolina*. North Carolina Agr. Ext. Cir. 108, Sept. 1920.

See also: 243, 366, 561, 599, 609

XI. Economic Developments, Industrialization and the Community

It is possible that what has already been learned about economic conditions and developments and industrialization in American communities could provide useful experience and information to help in understanding worldwide developments. However, no one has yet consolidated the findings of relevant studies. These studies illustrate the variety of ways the subject may be approached and present significant descriptions of the impact of various economic changes on social life of different sorts of communities.

284. Bauder, Ward W. The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Economic System. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv., Soc. 9, Nov., 1962.

This is a series of four publications dealing with the effects of population decline on rural Iowa Counties. The publications are summaries of reports from a six-year study in Greene County conducted by the Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State University.

The bulletins cover the topics of economics and church. In both, the author stresses the fact that the changes have not been easy.

The studies were done as a series of field studies, on the county level, to determine the effects of population change upon the social institution of the counties which had experienced various kinds and amounts of migration. The counties were selected on the basis of the direction and amount of net migration which had occurred in the 1940-50 decade, the extent of industrialization, and the local condition of agriculture.

Selected bibliographies are included in each bulletin.

285. Bertrand, Alvin L. and Harold W. Osborne. Rural Industrialization in a Louisiana Community. Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 524, June, 1959.

This study was undertaken to determine the impact of industry in rural areas. The focus of the study is apparent in five basic questions that were asked--Whom does a rural industry employ? How does rural industry affect the economic and social well-being of a community? How does rural industry affect the agricultural practices in a community? How does industry affect the social institutions in a rural community? What are the attitudes of rural people toward industrial employment? Information was obtained through the use of the field survey technique in an area where an industrial plant had begun operation six years previously. The author arrives at two conclusions. First, low income rural areas do represent a potential source of employees to industry and, secondly, it is apparent that certain types of industry can represent a way out for low-income rural communities in terms of personal income and levels of living.

286. Andrews, Wade H., Ward W. Bauder, and Everett M. Rogers. Benchmarks for Rural Industrialization: A Study of Rural Development

in Monroe County, Ohio. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 870, Nov., 1960.

Seven indicators or "benchmarks" to measure change were described in this study. These included: 1) several population characteristics, 2) migration, 3) occupational status, 4) status of agriculture, 5) social organizations, 6) communication and transportation, and 7) attitudes toward industry. It was hypothesized that these indicators could be used to measure changes brought on by industrialization in any rural community.

287. Aull, G.H., C.B. Fellers, and J.A. Mixon. A Brief Economic Survey of the Anderson (S.C.) Trading Area. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 68, March, 1944.

This circular describes the attitudes of farmers toward Anderson county, S.C., as an area wherein certain goods can be marketed. The circular also describes the need as expressed by farmers for certain facilities, to be provided partly by public and partly by private expenditure, located in the Anderson trade area. The area is described as most favorable for the marketing of cotton and poultry; the greatest need expressed is for more parking spaces.

288. Christiansen, John R., Sheridan Maitland, and John W. Payne. Industrialization and Rural Life in Two Central Utah Counties. Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 416, Feb., 1960.

This report presents evidence that industrialization is favored by farm and non-farm rural residents because of the raising of local living standards by virtue of higher wage standards brought to the area by industry. Many industrial workers were part-time farmers, requiring the help of some of the local farm labor force. Attitudes toward industry in the area were predominantly favorable as expressed by rural farm and non-farm residents.

289. Nix, Harold L. Opportunities for and Limitations of Social and Economic Adjustments in an Alabama Rural County. Alabama Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 338, Jan., 1962.

In a study designed to evaluate the felt need for social and economic adjustment of rural Alabama residents, it was found that certain adjustments were being made in improved farming methods, but overall adjustment to urbanized society--and opportunities for this type of adjustment--were lacking because of poor education which served to block communications with outside sources of information. Very little opportunity for adjustment, through education and social participation, was being taken as an advantage by rural people involved in this study.

290. Phelan, Jean McStea, and Ruth R. Ruef. Values Expressed and Realized in Family Financial Plans by 93 couples in a Rural Pennsylvania Community. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 685, Oct., 1961.

In a study designed to evaluate the values of husbands and wives in regard to family finances, it was found that husbands expressed the value of cooperative financial planning more than wives, whereas wives expressed the value of sharing finances with family members more than husbands. No differences were found between husbands' and wives' values with regard to financial or income planning and little difference between wives' and husbands' values with regard to setting aside money for protection.

291. Rorholm, Niels. The University of Rhode Island as an Economic Factor in the Community. Rhode Island Agr. Exp. Sta. Misc. Pub. 57, June, 1960.

Those colleges and universities located in suburban or rural areas tend to have certain economic effects on the surrounding community, especially in cases where the university has a large population relative to the community. Employees and student expenditures are the most important economic factors in the community where the University of Rhode Island is located. Secondary economic resources provided by the university are: 1) purchase of local university supplies and equipment, 2) tourist activity in athletic and other university events, and 3) employment of needed research and technical personnel.

292. Stone, Gregory P., and William H. Form. The Local Community Clothing Market: A Study of the Social and Social Psychological Context of Shopping. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 262, Nov., 1957.

In a study designed to evaluate the social and psychological influences of clothing, attitudes of co-shoppers, and customer-clerk relationships on the purchases of shoppers, it was found that the type of clothing worn determined the type of clothing purchased. The influence of shopping companions and the relative ease of role-playing between shoppers and clerks most often determined where various purchases were to be made. The effects of type of clothing worn, the attitudes of co-shoppers, and the relationship between customer and clerk were influential in deciding where purchases were to be made and what purchases were made. Local merchants were more attentive to the specific needs and wants of local shoppers than were large-city merchants.

293. Taylor, Paul. *New Manufacturing and the Connecticut Turnpike.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 43, Oct., 1960.

New industries in Connecticut have attempted to locate near the Connecticut Turnpike for better transportation facilities. Location along the turnpike was determined by 1) availability of trained personnel and 2) availability of buildings in that order. The turnpike has opened up new and larger areas to new manufacturing plants in Connecticut.

294. Adkins, W.G., and J.R. Motheral. *The Farmer Looks at His Economic Security--A Study of Provisions Made for Old Age by Farm Families in Wharton County, Texas.* Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 774, Jan., 1954.

295. Allred, Charles E., and Benjamin D. Raskopf. *Economic Aspects of One Variety Cotton Communities in Tennessee.* Tennessee Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Res. Serv. Mono. III; Knoxville, Aug., 1940. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 5: 466).

296. Barr, Wallace, Richard R. Newberg, and Mervin G. Smith. *Major Economic Impacts of the Conservation Reserve on Ohio Agriculture and Rural Communities.* Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 904, Feb. 1962.

297. Burchinal, Lee G. *Factors Related to Employment of Wives in a Rural Iowa County.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 509, Oct., 1962.

298. Butz, E.L. and Lynn Robertson. *Effects of Changing Economic Conditions on Farming in a Good Community in Central Indiana.* Indiana (Purdue) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 397, March, 1935.

299. Community Development Bulletin. *Proceedings of the Conference on Community Development Held on February 9, 1951 at Mississippi State College.* Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv., Comm. Dev. Bull. 1, Jan., 1951

300. Dorn, H.F. *The Social and Economic Areas of Yates County, New York.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 529, Oct., 1931.

301. Haney, L.H. and G.S. Wehrwein, eds. *Social and Economic Survey of Southern Travis County, Texas.* Dept. of Ext., Texas University Bull. 65, 1916.

302. Harston, Cleve R. *An Economic Study of Community Livestock Auctions in Washington.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 545, April, 1954.

303. Hays, J.R. *Relation of Character of Farming Units to Land Management in Two Townships in Indiana.* Indiana (Purdue) Agr. Exp. Sta.

Bull. 450, Aug., 1940.

304. Hoffer, C.R. and W.E. Freeman. *Social Action Resulting From Industrial Development: A Community Case Study*. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 401, Sept., 1955.

305. Honey, Ruth R. and Virginia Britton. *Some Aspects of Financial* Planning Among Rural Families in a Central Pennsylvania Community. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 148, April, 1956.

306. Jefferson, L.P. *The Community Market*. Massachusetts Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 21, 1918.

307. Johnson, T.D. and T.D. Robinson, B.A. Russell and W.C. Jensen. *An Economic Study of the Columbia Farm Trade-Area*. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 243, Dec., 1924.

308. Kinard, Joe D., and M.J. Peterson. *A Farm Business Study of the Simili Area of Pickens County, South Carolina, 1940*. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 341, Feb., 1942.

309. McKain, Walter C., Jr. *Effect of Suburbanization Upon Retail Trade in the Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area: Part One-Retail Sales in the Central City*. Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 19, Feb., 1957.

310. Metzger, J.E. *Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community 1865-1924*. Maryland Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 285, Oct., 1926.

311. Metzler, William H. and Ward F. Porter. *Employment and Underemployment of Rural People in the Upper Monongahlia Valley, West Virginia*. West Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 404, June, 1957.

312. Nicholls, W.D. *Citizen Participation in Community Betterment*. University of Kentucky, Div. Agr. Ext., 1933.

313. Peterson, M.J. *An Economic Study of Agriculture in the Little Beaverdam Creek Area, Anderson, South Carolina*. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 332, March, 1941.

314. Refener, Woodrow W., Ben H. Pubols, and Stanley W. Schwatze. *An Economic Study of Farming in Selected Communities of Thurston County, Washington*. Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 434, July, 1943.

315. Riley, Marvin P., and David Priestly. *Agriculture on South Dakota's Communal Farms*. South Dakota Farm and Home Research, Vol. X, No. 2, Feb., 1959. pp. 12-16.

316. Rios, Jose Mariano, and P.B. Vazquez-Calcerrada. *A Social and Economic Study of Two Resettlement Communities in Puerto Rico*.

University of Puerto Rico, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 114, 1953. (Reviewed by Robert A. Polson, *Rur. Soc.*, 19: 416).

317. Sanderson, D. *Rural Social and Economic Areas in Central New York.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 614, June, 1934.

318. Stepp, James M. *A Survey of Community Canneries in South Carolina.* South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 61, April, 1942.

319. Warnick, Kathleen P., Shirley V. Brigg and Ella Woods. *Nutritional Status of School Children 15 and 16 Years of Age in Three Idaho Communities.* Idaho Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 33, June,195

320. Warren, G.R. et al. *An Agricultural Survey of Townships of Ithaca, Dryden, Danby, and Lansing, Tompkins County, New York.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 295, March, 1911.

321. Weisskopf, Gertrude, Ernest Fedor and Paul Meadows. *Locating Industry in Small Towns--In the Eyes of Nebraska Chambers of Commerce.* Nebraska Agr. Exp. Sta., Dept. of Agr. Econ. Rpt. 27; Jan., 1963.

322. Woodworth, Harry C., and John C. Holmes. *The Influence of Forest Management On the Local Economy of Dorchester.* New Hampshire Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 66, June, 1943.

See also: 20, 171, 174, 211, 260, 587, 693

XII. Cooperatives and the Community

The cooperative movement in America has provided the opportunity to study organizational methods, leadership, economic development, and many other aspects of community life.

323. Beal, George M., Donald R. Fessler, and Ray E. Wakely. *Agricultural Cooperatives in Iowa Farmers' Opinions and Community Relations.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 379, Feb., 1951. (Reviewed in *Rur. Soc.*, 16: 284-285).

324. Clement, S.L. *The Organization Practices and Membership Participation of Two North Carolina Farm Cooperatives.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 311, July, 1937.

325. Danner, M.J. *An Alabama Cooperative--As Farmers See And Use It.* Alabama Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 279, Dec., 1950.

326. Dvoracek, D.C. *County Cooperative Councils.* Minnesota Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 217, Jan., 1941.

327. Fetrow, W.W. *Attitudes of Oklahoma Farmers Toward the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association.* Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 178, 1928.

328. Folkman, William S. *Implications for American Cooperatives from Danish Membership Experience.* New York (Cornell) Exp. Sta. Mimeo. Bull. 41, Oct., 1953.

329. Folkman, William S. *Membership Relations In Farmers Purchasing Cooperatives.* Arkansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 556, June, 1955.

330. Ford, K.E. *Vegetable Marketing in Seven Northeast Georgia Mountain Counties, 1951.* Georgia Agr. Exp. Sta. Mimeo Serv. 68, Aug., 1953.

331. Galloway, Beverly T. *Cooperation in Agriculture and the Factors That Make For Success.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. Feb., 1915.

332. Garnett, William Edward. *Rural Organizations in Relation to Rural Life in Virginia, With Special Reference to Organizational Attitudes.* Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 256, 1927.

333. Kelley, John D., and Marvin J. Taves. *What Do Co-ops Mean To Todays Youth?* Minnesota Farm and Home Science. Vol X. Nov. 2, Feb., 1953, pp. 14-15.

334. McBride, Glynn, and Glen L. Taggart. "Michigan Milk Producers Association - An Analysis of M.M.P.A. Member Relations - Attitudes and Characteristics." *Michigan Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 39, No. 3; Feb., 1959, pp. 382-392.

335. Paulson, W.E., and Warren LeBourreau. *Local Cooperatives In the High Plains -- Panhandle Area of Texas.* Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 1411.

336. Plumb, Charles S. *Community and Cooperative Breeding of Farm Animals.* Ohio Agr. Ext. Bull 5. 1918-191

337. Rust, Irwin. *Cooperative Members Are Only Human--Membership Relations.* Hawaii Agr. Ext. Cir. 299, Jan., 1951.

338. Scheiderhan, F.J. *The West Virginia Community Packing House At Inwood As A State Service To Apple Growing.* West Virginia Exp. Sta. Bull. 238, Nov., 1930.

See also: 344, 390, 793

XIII. Rural Community Organization for Various Purposes

These items are particularly concerned with methods of organizing communities to accomplish extension work goals. As such, they tell much about community organization and action in general, and should be examined along with Section XXV of this Bibliography.

339. Kraenzel, Carl F. The Rural Community and the Agricultural Program. Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 552, June, 1960.

This report deals with the community aspects relative to an agricultural program. There were specific purposes of this study. The first was to describe the nature of farm-ranch participation in policy making and in the administration of the current agricultural program, chiefly the price support and production control aspects. The second purpose was to determine some farm-ranch attitudes about such a program. The third purpose was to describe the degree of involvement of the rural community to such a program and lastly, to explore the effectiveness of the rural community as an agent in the formation and administration of such an agricultural program.

The study was done through the use of an interview method with 200 Montana farmers and ranchers who were living in eight sample counties. Mr. Kraenzel concludes that there is one major and fundamental conclusion to be drawn from the data: that a low per-unit price for agricultural production to Montana and Great Plains farmers and ranchers, if they are to have a standard of living on a reasonable par with urban and other rural areas, will result in significantly larger and fewer ranches and farm units. The result will be that the social overhead costs--costs for roads, schools, public services--will remain high and will become quite high when converted into per capita or per farm family costs.

340. Bailey, Wilfrid C., Frank D. Alexander, Harold F. Kaufman, Harold Pederson and Doris W. Rivers. Community Structure and Farmer Education. Soc. and Rur. Life Ser. No. 8, Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull., Jan., 1957.

This report concludes, from a study of adoption of farm practices in three types of rural neighborhoods, that adopters were more secular and cosmopolitan, having widespread contacts and interests outside his immediate community of residence. The farmers who adopt new practices are better educated and more informed on new practices.

341. Bonser, Howard J. Better Farming Practices Through Rural Community Organizations. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 286, May, 1958.

New farming practices were adopted by farmers who lived in communication with community clubs more than those who lived in no-club communities. The greatest number of adopters were better educated, higher status, full-time farmers who participated in community clubs.

342. Bylund, H. Bruce, and Ralph L. Baker. A Community Program To Increase Egg Consumption. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 145, March, 1956.

Consumption of eggs was increased mainly through communication among family members with regard to the advantages of eggs in improving the family's diet. Public propaganda about eggs was less effective in increasing egg consumption than was word of mouth recommendation by relatives.

343. Shanklin, J.A., R.C. Campbell, and W.C. Jensen. Community Production of Cotton in Relation to Yield and Staple Length. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 48, March, 1933.

This circular describes four communities where the farmers planted several varieties of cotton seed producing several different lengths of lint. The circular recommends informing farmers of the advantages to be gained from planting improved cotton seed through striving for economic advantages to be gained from longer lint from improved seed.

344. Bailey, Wilfrid C. and Andrew W. Baird. Community Development Clubs Aid Farmer Education. Mississippi Info. Sheet 548, December, 1956.

345. Bonser, Howard J. Better Homemaking Practices Through Rural Community Organizations. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull 287, May, 1958.

346. Coleman, A. Lee. Community Problems and the Extension Service. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., Extension Service Review, July, 1951. p. 116.

347. Corwin, W.J. Farm Bureau Unites the Rural Community and the Extension Service. Minnesota Univ. Agr. Ext. Spec. Bull. 61, 1922.

348. Gittler, Joseph B., and Lami S. Gittler. Your Neighbor Near and Far. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. Sp. Rpt. 10, May, 1955.

349. Gombal, Walter C. Better Farms and Homes for Your Neighborhood. West Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 382, Nov., 1940.

350. Hoffer, C.R., and D.L. Gibson. The Community Situation As It Affects Agricultural Extension Work. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 312, Oct., 1941. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, Rur. Soc., 7: 94-95).

351. Hummel, W.G. Community Or Local Extension Work by the High School Agricultural Department. California Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 109, 1914.

352. Long, C.M. Community Dairy Development by the Pettis County Plan. Missouri Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 103, May, 1921.

353. Przedpelski, Boelslaw, George W. Hill, Douglas Ensminger and Emil A. Jorgensen. New Approaches for Agricultural Extension in Problem Areas - Report of a Special Agricultural Extension Study in a Ten Township Wisconsin Area. Wisconsin Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 1, Sept., 1952.

354. Sanderson, D. Community Organization for Extension Service. Assoc. Amer. Col. and Exp. Sta. Proc. (1919) 32, 1919, pp. 250-261.

See also: 372, 469, 773

XIV. Social Stratification, Level of Living, and The Community.

Much of the work with rural communities has been prompted by the fact that certain communities and some families in the communities have been faced with economic problems. There are often great differences between the style of life of various families. Because of these differences, a major concern has been directed towards measuring differences between families by placing them in levels or along a continuum. The reports fall into two major patterns. Some place families into social classes. Kaufman's study (Item 355) is one of the best known of all of the studies of rural social class. Others attempt to classify families according to quality of life and are usually based on using possession of consumer goods to develop a level of living index. A large percentage of studies of rural life include a level of living index or an index of social class. There are a small number of important studies that focus on social stratification and level of living within a community framework.

355. Kaufman, Harold F. Prestige Classes In A New York Community. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Memoir 260, 1944. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, Rur. Soc., 10: 94).

This study raises the question of the importance of recognizing social classes in the analysis of rural society. The central problem is the description of the social classes in a New York rural community. Two questions were asked. First, do social classes exist in the community and, if so, how may they be defined? Second, how closely related are class groupings to other social groupings and characteristics?

The study has implications for research methods because 1) procedures are described by which the class concept is defined and 2) questions are asked concerning its scientific usefulness.

The study deals with a population of 1,235 people of a township in central New York. Data were obtained by formal interview, informal interview and participant observer techniques. Information was collected on the following topics: general information such as age, sex, years of schooling, names of all kin living in the township; names of persons most visited; memberships in organizations; responses on attitude statements and ratings on the Sewell socio-economic scale. Prestige class ratings were made by 14 community members and ratings on personality characteristics were made by the interviewers.

It was found that in this community income, possession of wealth, political power and level of consumption were most often associated with prestige class.

356. McCann, Glenn C. North Carolina Rural Adjustment Studies: A Study of Farm Families and Their Level of Living--Income Patterns in Watauga County, North Carolina. North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Dept. of Rur. Soc. Prog. Rpt. RS-39, June, 1961.

Interviews with heads of households and housewives in one North Carolina county present evidence to show that farm families adapt to their levels of living in one of four ways: 1) low level of living, low-income families were more provincial and relied upon traditional modi vivendi, 2) low level, high income families are younger and more adaptable to innovations, 3) high level, low income families are older and are composed of retired and dependent members, and 4) high level, high income families are characterized by fewer family members, higher education, more contact with extension services, and are more receptive to changes.

357. Oyler, M.D. Neighborhood Standing and Population Changes in Johnson and Robertson Counties, Kentucky. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 523, Aug., 1948.

Interviews with rural respondents in Kentucky presented evidence that the social stratification system in the community studied was recognized by residents of the area. The study further showed that the higher social ranking of a family, the higher regard the family held for the community. Out-migration of young people was influenced by economic factors; higher ranked families suggested out-migration less than lower-ranked families.

358. Bee, Lawrence S. The Effect of Status On Attitudes In A New York Rural Community. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Mimeo. Bull. 5, 1942. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, Rur. Soc., 8: 192).

359. Couhig, James D. Farm Operator Level of Living Indexes, 1950-1959. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. Stat. Bull. 321, Econ. Res. Serv. Sept., 1962.

360. Duncan, Otis Dudley, and Jay W. Artis. Social Stratification in a Pennsylvania Rural Community With Special Reference To Social Participation. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull 543, 1951. (Reviewed by Harold F. Kaufman, Rur. Soc., 17: 192).

361. Kumlien, W.F. The Standard of Living of Farm and Village Families in Six South Dakota Counties, 1935. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 320, March, 1938.

362. Loomis, C.P., and Dwight M. Davidson, Jr. Standards of Living of the Residents of Seven Rural Resettlement Communities. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., S.R.R. XI, 1938. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, Rur. Soc., 4: 94-95).

363. Snyder, L.B., and A.H. Anderson. Determinants of Levels of Living for Farmers of Lancaster County, Nebraska. Nebraska Agr. Exp. Bull. 368, Sept., 1944.

See also: 590

XV. Leaders, Leadership, and Organizations in the Community

Both basic research into the nature of leaders and leadership, and practical, applied works are included here.

364. Bonser, H.J., R.G. Milk, and C.E. Allred. Local Leadership in Rural Communities of Cumberland County, Tennessee. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta., Agr. Econ. and Rur. Soc. Dept. Mono. 144, Dec., 1942.

The purpose of this study is to discover leadership traits among country people with the basic intent of selecting and developing local leaders and voluntary rural life and agricultural programs.

The study covers Cumberland County, Tennessee. Local neighborhood leaders were interviewed about their problems of leadership and experiences in leadership. The interviewers followed a schedule which they had memorized, but no recording was done until after the completed interview.

The study describes the physiographic and social environment of the area studies as well as the social characteristics of the defined leaders.

It was found that local leaders functioned chiefly in the area of their respective neighborhoods on a personal basis. Very little cooperation between organizations was found. Leaders were usually older, better educated and better trained in their specific fields of endeavor than their followers. Leaders considered conformity to local tradition as a most important leadership characteristic. Leaders in the rural community were found to hold membership in more than one service organization.

Since many leaders were found to hold a number of traits and interests in common, it can be assumed that leaders can be approached by outside agencies with a program suitable for the social and economic development of the county as a whole rather than a number of partial, neighborhood specific programs.

365. Pettus, Charles W., and Selz C. Mayo "Are Community Leaders Different?" Research And Farming, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Autumn, 1959, p. 8.

This study was undertaken as an attempt to determine certain defined differences between community development leaders and non-leaders.

Heads of households in 187 North Carolina rural families were canvassed in 1957. Respondents were asked to name the two or three individuals whom they thought were doing most in making a better community. Individuals named by three or more respondents were classified as leaders; those not named were defined as non-leaders. Leaders and non-leaders were compared with respect to their participation in community development and their knowledge of the organization.

The leader group was found to be much more active in and knowledgeable about the community development organization. Leader characteristics included: 1) high-school graduation, 2) ownership of farm or self-employed, 3) higher socioeconomic status, and 4) 36 or more years of residence in the community.

The majority of community residents, the non-leaders, apparently had little understanding of the community clubs.

It was suggested that more information should be disseminated to the community non-leaders so that they could be expected to participate more as well-informed citizens in the community clubs.

366. Rogers, Everett M., and Rabel J. Burdge. *Community Norms, Opinions, Leadership and Innovativeness Among Truck Growers.* Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 912, June, 1962.

In a study to determine differences in adoption of new farm practices among innoovators and followere in an Ohio county, it was concluded that innovators were better educated, had more outside the community contacts and interests, communicated directly with extension agents, and were opinion leaders in their community. Change in practices for followers generally come from followers' asking information about practices from the innovators.

367. Ryan, Bryce. *Social and Ecological Patterns in the Farm Leadership of Four Iowa Townships.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 306, Sept., 1942.

This bulletin presents evidence to affirm the hypothesis that farm leaders are more likely to be the more secularly-oriented and cosmopolitan farmers. Leaders were seldom chosen from the locals. Usually their leaders were governmental officials, specifically members of town councils and state agencies. The naming of governmental leaders or farm leaders helps affirm the hypothesis that leaders are the more secular and cosmopolitan.

368. Anderson, W.A. *Outlines of Procedure for Conducting Organizational Meetings.* Arizona Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. No. 361.

369. Anderson, W.A. *Suggestions on Public Speaking For Organized Community Groups.* West Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. (unnumbered), n.d.

370. Appelthun, R. *The Community Builds Its Own Meeting Room.* Washington, D.C.: Extension Service Review, 25: 189, Sept., 1954.

371. Arkansas Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv., *A Suggestive Plan of Community Organization: Constitution, By-laws, and Suggestions.* Cir. 81, 1919.

372. Baker, H.J., and M.C. Wilson. *Local Leadership and the Effectiveness of Extension Work in Reaching Rural People.* New Jersey Agr. Ext. Bull. 50, Feb., 1926.

373. Bangham, E., *et al.* *Rural Communities of Wisconsin Getting Ready for Tomorrow.* Wisconsin Agr. Ext. Cir. 353, 1945.

374. Bauman, C.G. *Better Rural Life Through Neighborhood Improvement*. Oklahoma Ext. Serv. Cir. 616, 1954.

375. Castillo, Gelia T., Patrocinio S. Villanueva and Felicidad V. Cordero. *Leaders and Leadership Patterns*. Univ. of the Phillipines, Soc. Res. Div., Col. of Agr., Laguna, Aug., 1962. (Reviewed by Edward V. Pope, *Rur. Soc.*, 3: 84).

376. Cornell (New York) Agr. Ext. *Rural Community Conference: Cornell Farmers Week - Feb. 11-12, 1919*. Serv. Bull. 39, Jan., 1920.

377. Crile, L. *A Second Nation-Wide Status Inventory of Neighborhood Leader Work*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Ext. Serv. Cir. 415, 1944.

378. Dixon, T.F. *Community Organization*. Tennessee Agr. Ext. Pub. 99, 1921.

379. Dvoracek, D.C. *Community Discussion Meetings, What, Why, and How*. Minnesota Agr. Ext. Bull 216, 1940.

380. Ellison, J.M. *Negro Organizations and Leadership in Relation to Rural Life in Virginia*. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 290, 1933.

381. Ensminger, Douglas. *Diagnosing Rural Community Organization*. New York (Cornell) Ext. Bull. 444, Sept. 1940. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber and Homer Hitt, *Rur. Soc.*, 6: 68).

382. Fessler, Donald R. *Developing Local Leadership*. Virginia Agr. Ext. Cir. 727, April, 1959.

383. Fessler, Donald R. "The Community Improvement Program is a Good Technique." Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., *Extension Service Review*, 23: 220-221, Dec., 1952.

384. Foley, May E. *Community Meals*. Massachusetts Agr. Ext. Serv. Leaf. 137, Jan., 1942.

385. Foss, Edward W. *Tank-Type Fire Truck For Your Community Fire Department*. Maine Agr. Ext. Cir. 244, Jan., 1948.

386. Frame, Nat. T. *Helping the Country Community*. West Virginia Agr. Ext. Cir. 265.

387. Frame, Nat T. *Lifting the Country Community By Its Bootstraps*. West Virginia Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 255, Oct., 1921.

388. Frame, Nat T., and A.H. Rapking. *Helping the Country Community Saw Wood On Its Community Program*. West Virginia Agr. Ext. Cir. 265, 1923.

389. Freeman, C., and S.C. Mayo. *Community Contests In North Carolina.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-16, 1952.

390. Freeman, Charles, and Selz C. Mayo. *Leadership and Decision Making in Rural Community Action.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-34, May, 1959.

391. Frutchey, F.P. *Evaluating Your Neighborhood Leadership.* Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., Ext. Serv. Cir. 414, 1943.

392. Geddes, J.A. "Intercommunity Consolidation for Better Cemetary Maintenance In Rural Utah." *Utah Farm and Home Science*, Vol. 14, No. 2, June, 1953, pp. 40-41.

393. Harrell, Dewitt. *Identifying Problems and Potentials for Rural Area Development.* Georgia Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 488, April, 1961.

394. Johnson, H.S. *Program Helps for Rural Community Groups.* Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Spec. Cir. 30, 1933.

395. Johnson, H.S. *Rural Community Organization Develops Unity in Action.* Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Pub. 209, 1952.

396. Kolb, J.H., and A.F. Wileden. *Rural Community Organizations Handbook.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 384, 1926.

397. Lee, Oliver C. *Johnson Grass Control is a Community Job - Talk It Over With Your Neighbor.* Indiana Agr. Ext. Leaf. 256, 1947.

398. Lindstrom, D.E. *The Rural Community Unit: A Manual for Community Organization Leaders.* Illinois Agr. Ext. Serv., RSE 10, 1941.

399. Lindstrom, D.E. and E.H. Regnier. *Good Neighborhood Meetings.* Illinois Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 565, n.d.

400. Lindstrom, D.E., and E.H. Regnier. *You Can Have Good Community Meetings.* Illinois Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 594, n.d.

401. Lott, Elmo H. *Rural Contributions To Urban Leadership in Montana.* Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 262, April, 1932.

402. Mayo, S.C., and Charles Freeman. *Making Good Communities Better in Rural North Carolina.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-17, 1952.

403. Milk, Richard G. *A Method of Testing County Planning Committee Recommendations.* Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Res. Serv. Mono. No. 123, March, 1941.

404. Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv., *The Mississippi Community Congress.* Bull. 7, May, 1918.

405. Moore, Lucille H. It Is Fun To Be A Leader. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. B-897, 1959.

406. Murray, Crosby. Community Leaders - Let's Plan Our Year's Work. Tennessee Agr. Ext. Serv. Pub. 348, Nov., 1955.

407. Newman, Evla S. How We Developed Better Community Relations. Washington, D.C.: Extension Service Review, 23: 56, April, 1952.

408. Poundstone, B., and H.W. Beers. Neighborhood and Community Basis of Rural Organization: Suggested Methods and Procedures. Kentucky Agr. Ext. Serv., Farm Econ. Dept., Farm Ec. LUP-53, 1942.

409. Ratchford, C.B. A Mountain Community Moves Forward. North Carolina Agr. Ext. Cir. 300, June, 1947.

410. Rivers, Doris. Program Planning for Community Meetings. Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Pam. 19, n.d.

411. Sargent, George T. Conducting Group Meetings, Community Meetings, Farm Meetings, 4-H Meetings, Home Demonstration Meetings, Farm Organization Meetings and Other Meetings. Alabama Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 382, Nov., 1949.

412. Sewell, Mrs. Glenn M. "Results: A Better Community." Washington, D.C.: Extension Service Review, 25: 248, Dec., 1954.

413. Stacy, W.H. Better Meetings: A Summary of Experiences in Developing Programs For Townships and Community Meetings. Iowa Ext. Bull. 178, 1931.

414. Stacy, W.H. Community Meetings: A Discussion of Programs for Group Thinking and Group Play. Iowa Ext. Serv. Bull. 112, 1922.

415. Stacy, W.H. Planning Successful Meetings: Suggestions For Rural Community Organizations. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 112, Oct., 1922.

416. Starling, Harvey W., and Fred R. Yoder. Local Rural Leaders In Washington. Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 257, Sept., 1931.

417. Tennessee Agr. Ext. Serv., Should My Community Organize? Pub. 241, 1940.

418. Texas Agr. Ext. Serv., Improving Texas Communities Through Organization. Cir. 304, n.d.

419. Texas Agr. Ext. Serv., Leaders' Guide for Community Organization. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., n.d.

420. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Re-Birth of a Rural Community. n.d.

421. Thomas, E.J., J.N. Roberty and H.F. McColly. Construction of Small Dams for Farm and Community Use. North Dakota Agr. Ext. Cir. 154, March, 1937.

422. Towsend, T.H., William G. Mather and Dwight Sanderson. A Study of Rural Community Development in Waterville. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 608, June, 1934.

423. Waugh, F.A. Civic Improvement in Village and Country. Massachusetts Agr. Ext. Cir. 11, 1917.

424. Wilson, F.T. Community Service. Minnesota Ext. Serv. 1919.

425. Wilson, F.T. Teamwork by Merchant, Farmer, Homemaker in Community Service for the Home Town. Minnesota Univ. Ext. Serv., 1923.

426. Wilson, M.C. Progress of the Neighborhood Leader Plan. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. Ext. Serv. Cir. 393, 1942.

427. Wolfanger, Louis A. Rural Zoning in a Nutshell. Michigan Agr. Ext. Folder 272, Revised, 1961.

428. Wolfanger, Louis A. What is Happening to Your Community? Michigan Agr. Ext. Folder 271, Nov., 1958.

See also: 467, 717, 736

XVI. Organizational Participation and the Community

Most extant understandings of organizational participation grew out of studies such as these. Represented here are such leaders in the field as W.A. Anderson, David E. Lindstrom, and Howard W. Beers, their students and colleagues. At last there are emerging principals and generalizations which may well develop into a general theory of participation.

429. Anderson, W.A. Some Participation Principles: Their Relations to the Programs of Rural Agencies. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 731, Sept., 1947.

The author states that this bulletin was prepared chiefly for organizational leaders. Mr. Anderson outlines nine "participation principles" and discusses each one in relation to the programs of rural agencies. The nine principles are as follows: 1) participation in social affairs is a foundation principle of any successfully operating democracy and its agencies, 2) research points out some principles about the acceptance of participation responsibilities, 3) there are limits to the extent of participation in organizations by individuals and families, but these limits are seldom reached, 4) participation is a family trait; to obtain it from individuals the family approach is important, 5) the first approach to obtain family participation can best be made through wives and mothers, 6) there are three types of participating families: non-participating, partially participating and fully participating, 7) participation in organizations in the local community is, in one of its aspects, a social status reaction by which the community members are expressing their acceptance or rejection of persons and families, 8) participation in organizations on the community level is, in its second aspect, an expression by the participators and the non-participators of their own feelings of superiority or inferiority, and 9) participation in one organization stimulates participation in other organizations.

The author describes briefly the information upon which these principles are founded - and shows how the principles apply to the practical work of getting greater participation from families and individuals.

430. Buck, Roy C., and Louis A. Ploch. Factors Related to Changes in Social Participation in a Rural Pennsylvania Community. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 582, Aug., 1954. (Reviewed by Edward O. Moe, Rur. Soc., 20: 176-77).

The purpose of this study was to identify and describe the factors associated with change in social participation in a rural community. The authors made a general statement of their hypothesis as being "changes in social participation occur when factors generally considered to be associated with participation change." From this, several smaller hypotheses were derived, the main points of each were as follows--changes in social participation occur when 1) changes in socio-economic status occur, 2) changes in the age composition of a community occur, 3) changes in the family cycle occur, 4) changes in church affiliation, 5) change of residence occurs, and 6) changes in length of residence.

The village-centered rural community of Howar, Pennsylvania, was the site of the study. Data were secured in 1937 and again in 1949. In the 1937 survey each family of the 434 in the community was interviewed. In 1949 a total of 521 interviews were completed. Several sociological scales were used, among them Chapin's formal participation scale, Hay's informal participation scale, Sewell's farm family status scale and a socio-economic status scale.

431. Payne, R., and H.F. Kaufman. Organizational Activities of Rural People in Mississippi. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 189, Nov., 1953.

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide a picture of the organized activities of a sample of Mississippi rural families. Organizational memberships, attendance at meetings, offices and committee positions held and selected background information were obtained on each person in the sample population of 1,043 white adult persons from 552 rural families in 4 selected counties.

The authors found that seven out of eight persons belonged to one or more formal organizations. An overwhelming majority --three-fourths--of all memberships were in religious organizations. Approximately one-fourth of the population reported membership in other than religious organizations, such as farm and home, fraternal, patriotic, civic, and educational organizations. One-fifth of the population held one or more offices or committee memberships.

A useful tool for future work of this nature was derived from this study. Types of participants were classified into three groups: 1) non-participants, 2) religious only participants, and 3) persons who participate in religious and other groups.

432. Anderson, Walfred A. Social Participation of Rural Non-Farm Adults. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 928, May, 1958.

As greater numbers of urban people move to establish rural non-farm residences, rural organizations are spurred on to greater and more diversified activities. Adjustment of rural social organizations can be aided by studies of the age, socio-economic status, and occupational statuses of new non-farm residents.

433. Bauder, Ward W. Objectives and Activities of Special Interest Organizations in Kentucky. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 639, March, 1956.

Special interest organizations appear to be chiefly interested in educational, welfare and recreational activities. Special interest groups develop out of needs that are not satisfactorily met in other formal organizations.

434. Buck, Roy C., and Baden P. Mudge. Formal Participation Patterns in a Central Pennsylvania Rural Community. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 129, Jan., 1955.

In a study of rural community participation patterns, it was found that most participated in church and friendship organizations; number of years of residence in community apparently is not associated with types of organizations joined, or participation in organizations.

435. Buck, Roy C., and Louis A. Ploch. Factors Related to Changes in Social Participation in a Rural Pennsylvania Community. Pennsylvania Community. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 582, Aug., 1954.

Changes in social participation appear to be related to socio-economic status, changes in family numbers, and changes in church affiliation. Associated factors are length of residence in the community, and change of residence from urban to open-country life.

436. Hardee, Joseph G., and Ward W. Bauder. Town-Country Relations in Special Interest Organizations in Four Selected Kentucky Counties. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 586, June, 1952.

Rural people were not members of organizations to the extent that urban people were. Special interest organizations worked for cooperation between rural farm and non-farm residents; these organizations are younger in most rural counties. Opportunity for town and country contracts were greater for adults who belonged to these organizations.

437. Hay, Donald G. Social Organizations and Agencies in North Dakota: A Study in Trends. North Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 288, July, 1937.

Agencies are becoming more centralized in larger towns and more specialized with regard to their range of activities. These agencies are still meeting the people's needs because of better transportation and communications, and because of their close ties with each other and national and state agencies.

438. Farrell, F.D. Kansas Rural Institutions III: A County Agricultural Center. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 240, May, 1947.

This circular describes a county agricultural center, its functions for both rural and urban people, the facilities offered, and the cost of such a project.

439. Lindstrom, D.E. Forces Affecting Participation of Farm People in Rural Organization: A Study Made in Four Townships in Illinois.

Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 423, May, 1936.

In a study to describe the forces affecting the participation of farm people in rural organizations in four rural townships, it was found that modern factors of transportation and communication were altering the traditional rural way of life. The areas covered by the study were: 1) farm and home activities, 2) trade habits, 3) community activities, 4) factors in organizational participation, 5) attitudes toward business and educational organizations, and 6) qualities of and development of leadership in the rural community.

440. North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Farmers Clubs, Their Organization and Work. Cir. 15, Jan., 1914.

This circular states the needs for and the plans for starting farmers' clubs. Included are: instructions for obtaining materials, suggested subject matter for discussion, and descriptions of farmers' clubs functions.

441. Richardson, Paul D., and Ward W. Bauder. Participation in Organized Activities in a Kentucky Rural Community. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 598, June, 1953.

Office holders in community organizations were mostly middle-aged. The office holders were for the most part, long-term city residents, and women. Socio-economic status was directly related to participation.

442. Anderson, W.A. Fringe Families and Their Social Participation. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 909, April, 1955.

443. Arvold, Alfred G. Neighborhood Activities in Country Communities. North Dakota Ext. Serv. Cir. 171, Oct., 1940. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber and Homer Hitt, Rur. Soc., 6: 167).

444. Bailey, Wilfrid C., and Andrew W. Baird. "Community Clubs--Medium for Education." Extension Service Review 31: 133, July, 1960.

445. Baird, Andrew W., and Wilfrid C. Bailey. Community Development Clubs in Alcorn County, Mississippi. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 597, May, 1960.

446. Barger, J.W. Rural Community Halls in Montana. Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 221, Jan., 1929.

447. Barger, J.W. *The Rural Community Club in Montana*. Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 224, Jan., 1930.

448. Barker, Evelyn, and W.A. Turner. *The Community 4-H Club*. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 877, June, 1961.

449. Black, Therel R., and Jerrilyn Black. *Community Problems and Group Participation*. Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 411, March, 1959.

450. Blizzard, Samuel W., and John E. Macklin. *Social Participation Patterns of Husbands and Wives Who are Migrants in the City*. Pennsylvania Exp. Sta. Journal Ser. Paper No. 1722, Feb., 1952.

451. Brimm, J.W. *Community Organizations: Rural Development's Right Arm*. *Extension Service Review*, 29: 62-63, March, 1958.

452. Brown, David W., and Joseph E. Winsett. *Organizational Problems for Small Watersheds*. Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 310, March, 1960.

453. Buck, Roy C., and Baden P. Mudge. *Formal Participation Patterns in a Central Pennsylvania Rural Community*. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 129, Jan., 1955.

454. Burt, H.J. *Contacts in a Rural Community*. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 125, Aug., 1929.

455. Campbell, Rex. *The Joiners--What Are They Like?* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 786, Aug., 1952.

456. Carlson, Agnes M. *Selecting Equipment for Your Community Kitchen.* Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 856, May, 1952.

457. Carter, D.G. *Rural Community Building Plans*. Arkansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 322, 1935.

458. Eckhardt, B. *Rural Community Buildings*. West Virginia Agr. Ext. Cir. 280, 1926.

459. Garnett, W.E., and A.C. Seymour. *Membership Relations in Community Organizations: A Study of Factors Affecting Organizational Attitudes*. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 287, June, 1932.

460. Halbert, Blanche. *Community Buildings for Farm Families*. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. Farmers Bull. 1804, 1938. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 3: 461).

461. Hay, Donald G., Stacy R. Miller and Edmund Lebrun. *Rural Organization in Three Maine Towns*. Maine Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 391, June, 1949.

462. Hay, D.G., and R.A. Polson. *Rural Organizations in Oneida County, New York.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 871, May, 1951.

463. Heitland, Frank J. *Share 4-H With Your Community.* South Dakota Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 432, July, 1953.

464. Henley, Mittie M. *Suggested Community Club Programs.* North Carolina Agr. Ext. Cir. 86, May, 1919.

465. Holton, E.L. *Neighborhood Improvement Clubs.* Kansas Agr. Col. Agr. Ed. Vol. 5, No. 11, 1912.

466. Kaufman, H.F. *Participation in Organized Activities in Selected Kentucky Localities.* Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 528, Feb., 1949.

467. Kentucky Agr. Ext. Serv. *Outlines for Organizing and Conducting Jr. Agricultural Community Clubs.* Cir. 215, Oct., 1927.

468. Kreitlow, B.W., Lowell Pierce and Curtin Middleton. *Who Joins 4-H Clubs? An Analysis of the School and Home Backgrounds of 4-H Club Members and Non-Members in Wisconsin Communities.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 215, Oct., 1959.

469. Lindstrom, D.E. *A Plan for the Establishment of Community Centers for Agricultural Extension Work.* Illinois Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 50, 1937.

470. Lindstrom, D.E. *An Inventory of Voluntary Groups Participated in by Farm People of Illinois 1930: A Study of Groups Active in 322 Rural Localities in Illinois.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. R.S.M. 1, 1932.

471. Lindstrom, D.E., W.A. Foster and Max G. Fuller. *Rural Community Buildings.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. and Ext. Serv. 470, March, 1937. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 2: 346).

472. Maine Agr. Ext. Serv., *You Are Asked to Serve.* Cir. 333, May, 1958.

473. Mann, A.R. *A Plan for a Rural Community Center.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 1, 1913.

474. Martin, E.C., Bonnie Cox and Mrs. Eula Newman. *Neighborhood Progress Through Organized Action.* Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 814

475. Mayo, Selz C. *More Organizations for a Balanced Community Life. Research and Farming*, Vol. IX, Prog. Rpt. 2, Autumn, 1950.

476. Mims, M. *Louisiana's Plan of Community Work and Community Night Meetings.* Louisiana Agr. Ext. Cir. 127, June, 1929.

477. Payne, R. *Organizational Activities of Rural Negroes in Mississippi.* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 192, Dec., 1953.

478. Payne, R., and A. Fanelli. *Community Organizations in Mississippi.* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 183, April, 1953.

479. Proud, Dorothey M. *Sanitary Food Handling in Church Community Center and Camp.* New York (Cornell) Ext. Bull. 844, Nov., 1951.

480. Proud, Dorothey M. *Work Safely in Your Community Kitchen.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Bull. 843, Oct., 1951.

481. Randolph, Frank Harrison. *Community Buildings-Food Service Equipment.* Cornell Agr. Ext. Bull. 1038, Feb., 1962.

482. Rapking, A.H. *The Community Builder's Guide.* West Virginia Agr. Ext. Dept., 1938.

483. Rapking, A.H. *Education Through Organized Community Activities.* West Virginia Agr. Ext. Cir. 307, June, 1934.

484. Rivers, Doris W. *Check list of Community Activities.* Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 9, n.d.

485. Rivers, Doris W. *Civic and Business Club Participation in Rural Community Development Clubs.* Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. No. 8, n.d.

486. Rivers, Doris W. *Community Clubs--Providing Grounds for New Ideas.* *Extension Service Review*, 59: 64, March, 1958.

487. Simons, L.R. *The Farm Bureau Community Committee and Program of Work.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv., n.d.

488. Smith, R.E. *A Suggested Annual Program for Community Clubs.* Georgia Agr. Ext. Serv., n.d.

489. Tetreau, E.D. *Farm Family Participation in Lodges, Grange, Farm Bureaus, 4-H Clubs, School and Church: A Study of 610 Farm Families Madison and Union Counties Ohio With Special Attention to Owners and Tenants.* Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Dept. Rur. Econ., Mimeo. Bull. 29, 1930.

490. Virginia Ext. Div. *Found, a Home: Rural Families Pool Their Resources and Build a Community Center.* Pub. N.D.S. 92, 1947.

491. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. *Still Sits the School House: An Abandoned School Continues as a Community Center.* Bull. 54, N.D.S., Aug., 1944.

492. White, M. Elmina. A Community Program in Home Economics. Washington Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 225, May, 1936.

493. Willson, E.A. Community Clubs Factors Essential to Success. North Dakota Agr. Ext. Cir. 107, 1931.

494. Willson, E.A. Rural Community Clubs in North Dakota Factors Influencing Their Success or Failure. North Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 251, Aug., 1931.

See also: 14, 323, 324, 326, 344, 350, 360, 380, 394, 638, 650, 665, 666, 676, 738

XVII. Recreation and Leisure in the Community

Recreation, or the need for recreational activities in the rural community has been a major concern. The thirty-one publications listed here fall into two categories. Agricultural experiment station reports usually describe the recreational activities in the community. Extension Service publications are mainly concerned with providing helps to communities so that they can better carry on recreational activities.

495. Larson, Carol. Leisure Time Activities of Rural Youth in a Sparsely Settled Wheat County. Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 58, Dec., 1947.

This study includes a description of available recreational facilities in a sparsely settled area of Washington State and the attitudes of young people in the area toward existing facilities and their expressed need for more and more varied facilities.

A questionnaire was distributed to the student bodies of four town high schools, along with a supplementary interview of thirty young people and adults in the area. Questions were related to the leisure-time activities of rural young people and their expressed need for changes in the amount and quality of recreational facilities.

Popular leisure time activities included reading, especially of pictorial periodicals, digests, and comics, movies, and sports, including group sports and individual sports such as swimming. Participation in organization was limited almost exclusively to church-controlled activities.

Over 80 percent of respondents expressed the attitude that there were not enough local recreational facilities. Most suggested that a youth center would remedy the lack of available recreational facilities.

The study includes short comments on community recreational facilities by respondents, together with suggestions for improved programs of youth recreation.

496. McKain, Walter C. Jr., and James R. Weir. The Social and Economic Effects of the Connecticut Turnpike of Eastern Connecticut on Recreation. Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 35, Feb., 1960.

This report is one of a series that analyzes the social and economic impacts of the Connecticut Turnpike upon two counties in Eastern Connecticut. The entire series covers the following areas of inquiry: agriculture, manufacturing, real estate values, recreation, population and local government.

The study used the personal interview technique. Every state and town road in the Turnpike Towns and Control Towns was canvassed, the location of every motel and cabin court was plotted on road maps, and a schedule of information was obtained from each owner or manager. Three specific hypotheses were stated: 1) there will be an increase in the number of tourist accommodations, and this increase will be greater in the Turnpike Towns than in the Control Towns; 2) there will be an increase in the number of establishments with modern conveniences, particularly in the Turnpike Towns; and, 3) there will be an increase in the number and proportion of establishments operating on a year 'round basis, particularly in the Turnpike Towns.

497. Bonser, Howard J. Social Life in the Crooked Creek Area. Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 345, 1937.

498. Buchanan, F.R. Musical Movements--A Four Year Music Project For Iowa Rural Communities. Iowa Ext. Bull. 191, 1933.

499. Douglass, R.A., and A.G. Woodman. Recreation In The Home and Community. Nebraska Agr. Ext. Cir. 5598, 1933.

500. Drummond, A.M. Plays for the Country Theatre. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Bull. 53, June, 1922.

501. Drummond, A.M. Play Production for the Country Theatre. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Bull. 82, April, 1924.

502. Foley, May E. Community Meals. New Hampshire Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 133, Aug., 1955.

503. Gerlaugh, Mary Edwards. The Homemaker Plans Community Meals. Ohio Agr. Ext. Bull. 138.

519. Sanderson, Dwight. Community Songs. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Bull. 42, Dec., 1921.

520. Seckerson, H.A. The Country Theatre. New York (Cornell) Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 80, Nov., 1924.

521. Smith, J. Lee. Fun and Play The 4-H Way--Main Value of Family Club and Community Play. Florida Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 85, April, 1949.

522. Swain, V.S. Let's Have A Community Christmas Party. North Carolina Agr. Ext. Misc. Pamp. 95, 1945.

523. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. Is There A Naturalist In The Community?-Nature Lover Plus Community Interest Result in a Fine Recreation Program. Bull. 80, NDS, May, 1946.

524. Virginia Univ. Ext. Div. New Plans in Old Communities; Recreation Becomes a Reality In Fairfax County. N.D.A. 68, 1945.

525. Vornholt, Dan E., and Amy A. Gessner. Music Making in the Rural Community. Wisconsin Agr. Ext. Stencil Cir. 188, April, 1937.

526. Wright, Graham P. Community Fun Nights. Arkansas Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 473, April, 1953.

See also: 64, 443, 476, 676

XVIII. Health and Welfare in the Community

Over 90 publications in this bibliography deal with health and welfare in the community. The major focus is on the availability of facilities and services, attitudes toward and use of facilities of services, occurence of certain medical conditions, and planning to improve health and welfare conditions or services in the community.

527. Belcher, John C., and Donald G. Hay. Use of Health Care Services and Enrollment in Voluntary Health Insurance in Greene County, Georgia, 1956. Georgia Exp. Sta. NS 70, March, 1959.

This report is part of a general study of the availability, use of health care services, and participation in voluntary health insurance in selected counties of Georgia. Greene and Hancock counties were selected as representing the lower Piedmont area of Georgia as to levels of living and availability of health care resources within the county.

The purpose is to present a picture of the uses residents of two Georgia counties make of health care resources available to them as well as their opinions on what might be done to further improve general health care in the county.

Data were obtained by survey method for 406 households having 1,602 individuals.

The counties used ranked relatively high among all counties of Georgia as to within-county availability of physicians, dentists, registered nurses, and general hospital beds. Six percent of all individuals reported use of the public health nurse during the year preceeding the survey. A tenth of all individuals in the sample households had used a hospital during the two years prior to the survey. Relatively little use was made of preventive physical examinations and preventive dental check-ups by individuals surveyed. Nearly three-fifths of all individuals in the 406 sample households reached were enrolled in voluntary health insurance.

The authors conclude that serious considerations might be given to a program that would lead to improvements in general living conditions, including adequate sewage disposal, sanitary water supplies, modern plumbing and, in general, better housing.

528. Ellenbogen, Bert L., Robert A. Danky, Donald G. Hay, and Olaf F. Larson. Changes in the Availability and Use of Health Resources in Two Western New York Counties: Identical Households, 1950 and 1958. New York (Cornell) Exp. Sta. Bull., Nov., 1962.

This study is designed to evaluate the availability and the use of health resources in two New York counties in order to aid in the planning and development of medical care facilities for residents in rural areas.

Available persons in matched households were interviewed in two counties in 1950 and 1958. Specific questions pertaining to the availability of medical services and the uses of medical services were asked. An inventory was taken in the two counties, independent of the interviewer, to determine the number of medical and dental personnel and number of hospital beds available to local residents.

This report compares the results of the 1950 and the 1958 studies into the availability and the uses of medical and health resources. It was found that over the eight-year period there were no significant changes in the availability of medical and health facilities and the uses of these facilities by local residents. Knowledge of and use of public health and school health facilities for immunization increased for both sample studies. In both samples, there was no change in reliance upon family physician as the reservoir of medical information. Enrollment in health insurance plans increased over the eight-year period.

The findings show some degree of self-reliance of the local citizens in treating their minor accidents. It is indicated that the general satisfaction with the medical and health facilities in the two counties remained unchanged. Probably the best method of disseminating medical information is through physicians.

529. Bauder, Ward W. The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Government Health and Welfare Systems. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. Soc. 7, Nov., 1962.

Changes in health, welfare, and educational organization, which have been brought on by population shifts, apparently are concluded in changes toward more specialization and professionalization in these agencies. Concommitant with this result are the consolidation of several agencies into one centrally controlled agency, and emphasis on the holistic approach to both welfare and education.

530. Hoffer, Charles R. "Health Organization In the Lansing Community" The Quarterly Bulletin, Michigan Agr. Ext. Serv. Vol. 43, No. 4, May, 1961. pp. 700-713.

This bulletin describes the health facilities and health organization and programs in one Michigan county. The actual functions of these agencies is compared with the stated purposes of the agencies. Some indication of how these agencies appeal for support is also given.

531. Starr, Chester G. Community Organization for Promoting the Production of Swine. Indiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 54, May, 1916.

This circular includes a plan of organization for community action on a long-term basis through the formation of a community organization. The control of hog dealers is the raison d'etre for the formation of this specific organization. Constitution and by-laws are included as well as predicted outcomes of such concerted action.

532. Whetten, Nathan L., and Walter C. McKain, Jr. A Sociological Analysis of Relief and Non-Relief Families in a Rural Connecticut Town. Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 219, July, 1937.

This bulletin attempts to describe the factors associated with relief and welfare payments to families in Connecticut. The families are described in terms of social and demographic characteristics, with particular attention being given to immigrant families. Included also is a description of the function of the welfare agencies and the formal policies of these agencies.

533. Allred, Charles E., H.J. Bonser, and L.S. Stith. *Comparison of Representation in Administrative Agencies with Natural Neighborhoods and Communities, Roane County, Tennessee.* Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta. Agr., Econ. and Rur. Socio. Dept., Rur. Res. Serv. Mono. 138, Sept., 1942. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber, *Rur. Soc.*, 8:193).

534. Allred, Charles E., Charles A. Tosh, M. Taylor Mathews, George Allen Baker, W. Eugene Collins, Paul H. Saunders and Benjamin Raskopf. *Grundy County Tennessee: Relief In a Coal Mining Community.* Tennessee Agr. Exp. Sta., Rur. Res. Serv. Rpt. 11, April, 1936.

535. Almack, Ronald B. *The Rural Health Facilities of Lewis County, Missouri.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 365, May, 1943.

536. Arkansas Agr. Ext. Serv., *This Is Arkansas--Its Efficiency on the Farm, in the Home, and Community.* Cir. 482, n.d.

537. Anonymous. "County Health Center Serves Negro Farmers." Washington, D.C.: *Extension Service Review*, 20: 18, Jan., 1949.

538. Bakkum, G.A., and B.L. Melvin. *Social Relationships of Slatterville Springs, Brooktondale Area, Tompkins County, New York.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 501, March, 1930.

539. Belcher, John C. *Medical Service Relationships in Harper County, Oklahoma.* Oklahoma Agr. Exp.Sta. Bull. B 477, Sept., 1956.

540. Bird, B.W., and P.H. Landis. *Planning the Rural Hospital and Health Center.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Pop. Bull. 181, 1945.

541. Boggs, Stephen E., Margaret Clark, Donald Harting, Helen S. Johnston, Gottfried Lang, Gordon MacGregor, and Barkeo S. Sanders. *A Health Study in Kit Carson County, Colorado.* Washington, D.C.: U. S. Dept. of H.E.W., Pub. Health Service. Pub. 844, 1962.

542. Burr, W. *Community Welfare In Kansas.* Kansas Agr. Ext. Bull. 4, Oct. 1915.

543. Connor, Ruth M., and William G. Mather. *The Use of Health Services In Two Northern Pennsylvania Communities.* Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 517, 1949. (Reviewed by Walter C. McKain, Jr., *Rur. Soc.*, 15: 82.

544. Dodson, L.S. Social Relationship and Institutions In An Established Rural Community, South Holland, Illinois. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D. A., S.R.R. 16, 1939. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, Rur. Soc., 4: 230).

545. Edwards, A.D. Influence of Drought and Depression on a Rural Community: A Case Study in Haskell County, Kansas. Washington, D.C., U.S.D.A., S.R.R. 7, 1939. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, Rur. Soc., 4: 229-230).

546. Ellenbogen, Bert L., Robert A. Danley, Donald G. Hay, and Olaf F. Larson. Changes in the Availability and Use of Health Resources in Two Western New York Counties: Identical Households 1950-1958. New York (Cornell) Agr. Col. Bull. 55, Nov., 1962.

547. Fielder, V.B., and D.E. Lindstrom. Land Use and Family Welfare in Pope County. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. RSM-8, July, 1939.

548. Fitzsimmons, Cleo. Provisions for Security Made by a Number of Farm Families in Three Areas of Illinois. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 537, Feb., 1950.

549. Fullerton, K.S. Medical Care in Greene County. North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 306, Nov., 1948.

550. Galloway, Robert E., and Harold F. Kaufman. Health Practices in Choctow County. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta., Soc. and Rur. Life Ser. No. 2, Dec., 1950.

551. Galloway, Robert E., and Harold F. Kaufman. Health Practices of Rural People in Lee County. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta., Soc. and Rur. Life Ser. No. 1, Dec., 1950.

552. Geddes, Joseph A., and Carmen D. Fredrickson. Utah Housing in Its Group and Community Aspects. Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 321, August, 1945. (Reviewed by Edgar A. Schuler, Rur. Soc., 11: 160-161).

553. Halbert, Blanche. Hospitals For Rural Communities. Washington, D.C.; U.S.D.A., B.A.E., F.S.A., Farmers Bull. 1792, Washington, 1937. (Reviewed by Chalres P. Loomis, Rur. Soc., 3: 96-97).

554. Hansen, Gary D. Chronic Illness, Disability, and Aging in Morrison County, Minnesota. Dept. of Rur. Soc., Univ. of Minn., and Minn. Dept. of Health, St. Paul, August, 1962.

555. Hassinger, Edward W., Background and Community Orientation of Rural Physicians Compared with Metropolitan Physicans in Missouri. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 822, Columbia, Aug., 1963. 127 pp.

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560. Hassinger, Edward W., and Robert L. McNamara. *What's Happening to Rural Doctors and Health Facilities?* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 735 (Rural Health Series II), July, 1959.

561. Hay, Donald G., and C. Horace Hamilton. *Acceptance of Voluntary Health Insurance in Four Rural Communities of Haywood County, North Carolina.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-24, 1954. (Reviewed by Harold E. Smith, *Rur. Soc.*, 20: 82-83).

562. Hay, Donald G., and Walter C. McKain, Jr. *Availability of Selected Health Care Resources in Rural Areas of Connecticut.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 367, June, 1961.

563. Hay, Donald G., and Walter C. McKain, Jr. *Health Care Practices in Rural Connecticut.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 49, June, 1962.

564. Hay, Donald G., Walter C. McKain and Betty J. Tobin. *Health Care Practices in the Windham Community Hospital Rural Area.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 381, Sept., 1963. 18 pp. (Reviewed by Jean L. Pennock, *Rur. Soc.*, 6: 225-226).

565. Hoffer, C.R. *Health and Health Services in Three Michigan Communities.* *Michigan Quarterly Bull.*, 31: 91-108, Aug., 1948, pp. 91-108.

566. Hoffer, Charles R., and Clarence Jane. *Health Needs and Health Care in Two Selected Michigan Communities.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 377, June, 1952. (Reviewed by Harold E. Smith, *Rur. Soc.*, 17: 398).

567. Hoffer, Charles R., and James Dove "Organizations and Services for Health Care - A Survey of Jackson County, Michigan." *Michigan Quarterly Bulletin.*, 42: 210-231, Aug., 1959, pp. 210-231.

568. Johns, Ida, and Robert Handschin. *Rural Welfare and Relief Work in Eleven Counties Representative of Rural Illinois.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. RSM-5, March, 1937.

569. Kirkpatrick, E.L. *Better Living in Home and Community.* Wisconsin Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 247, July, 1931.

570. Kolb, J.H. *Neighborhood Family Relations in Rural Society: A Review of Trends in Dane County, Wisconsin, Over a 35 Year Period.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 201, May, 1957.

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572. Lindstrom, D.E. *Some Factors Affecting Social Welfare in Rural Areas of Alexander County, Illinois, 1934.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. RSM-4, Jan., 1937.

573. Lively, C.E. *Some Rural Social Agencies in Ohio: A Study of Trends 1921-31.* Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 529, 1933.

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575. Lively, C.E., and P.G. Beck. *Rural Health Facilities of Ross County.* Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 412, Oct., 1927.

576. Loomis, Charles P. *Social Relationships and Institutions in Seven New Rural Communities.* Washington, D.C., U.S.D.A., S.R.R. No. 18, 1940. (Reviewed, *Rur. Soc.*, 5: 243-244).

577. Manny, Elsie S., and Charles E. Rogers. *Hospitals For Rural People.* Washington, D.C.; U.S.D.A., Farmers Bull. 2110, Revised. Dec., 1963. 20 pp.

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583. Mayo, Selz C., and K.S. Fullerton. *Medical Care in Greene County*. North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 363, Nov., 1948.

584. McNamara, Robert L. *Illness in the Farm Population of Two Homogeneous Areas of Missouri*. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 504, 1952.

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591. Niederfrank, E.J. "The Neighborhood Group Idea." Washington, D.C.; U.S.D.A., *Ext. Serv. Rev.* 23: 60-61, 70, April, 1952.

592. Ohio Agr. Ext. Serv., *You and Your Neighbor: Columbian County Health Survey*. Ext. Bull. 307, 1949.

593. Paxson, A.M. *Relationships of Open Country Families of Onondaga County, New York to Socio-economic Areas, Villages, and Cities*. New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 584, Feb., 1934.

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596. Price, Paul H. *Modifying Dental Attitudes Through Community Programs.* Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull., 1952. (Reviewed by Philip W. Woods, *Rur. Soc.*, 17: 399-400).

597. Sanderson, Dwight. *Relation of Size of Community to Marital Status.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Memoir 200, Feb., 1937. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 2: 44).

598. Smith, Harold E. *Health Practices of Indiana Families.* Indiana (Purdue) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 620, March, 1955.

599. Stojanovic, Elisabeth, Gerald O. Windham and Marion T. Loftin. *Acceptance of a New Hill-Burton Hospital by Residents of a Northwest Mississippi County.* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Info. Sheet 608, April, 1961.

600. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. *Planning Guide for the County Rural Health Committee.* Leaf. 377, n.d.

601. Thaden, John F. *Distribution of Doctors of Medicine and Osteopaths in Michigan Communities.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 370, June, 1951. (Reviewed by C. Horace Hamilton, *Rur. Soc.*, 17: 398-399).

602. Virginia Univ. Ext. Div., *Community and Health; Rural Communities Need Doctors and Are Getting Them.* N.D.S. Serv. 148, 1954.

603. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. *Medical Care in the Country--A Country Doctor Shows His Community the Way to Health.* Bull. 77, Feb., 1946.

604. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. *Substituting We For They, Result: A Clinic.* Bull. 30, N.D.S., April, 1943.

605. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. *Toward Better Health--Citizens of Charles City County Form Their Own Health Committee.* Bull. 50, N.D.S., June, 1944.

606. Weller, Marion. *Clothing Conservation for Home and Community.* Minnesota Agr. Ext. Spec. Bull. 25, April, 1918.

607. Windham, Gerald O., and Marion T. Loftin. "Hospital Community Relations." *Mississippi Farm Research.* Vol. 25, No. 11, Nov., 1962.

608. Windham, Gerald O., and Marion T. Loftin. Lets Look at Hospital-Community Relations--A Report to the Hospital Service Industry - 1962. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 647, May, 1962.

609. Windham, Gerald O., Elisabeth J. Stojanovic and Marion T. Loftin. Attitudes Toward a New Hill-Burton Hospital in a South Mississippi County. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. In Soc. and Rur. Life No. 18, April, 1961.

610. Winters, S.R. "Voluntary Hospital Insurance Develops As Outgrowth of Community Improvement." Washington, D.C., U.S.D.A., Extension Service Review: 24: 118-119, June, 1953.

611. Young, Louise A. Health and Medical Care For the Family and Community. Wisconsin Ext. Serv. Sten. Cir. 259, Sept., 1947. (Reviewed by Walter C. McKain, Jr., Rur. Soc., 13: 328).

See also: 3, 20, 297, 311, 516, 629, 691, 707

XIX. Schools and Education in the Community

A broad sense of education is employed here to include the effects of libraries, fairs, and extension activities, but most of these studies are concerned specifically with the relationship of school to its community setting.

The interaction of education and the community is obvious here.

612. Kumlien, W.F. Community School Districts in the Making. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 404, June, 1950.

Mr. Kumlien states that there are six different types of public school districts provided for by school law in South Dakota. He explains that South Dakota is having problems with its educational system because of the gradual merging of separate town and country community school districts. It has not been easy to combine rural school districts located in surrounding trade and service areas with school districts in the town centers. The author discusses several of the various kinds of school districts: rural school districts, unorganized county districts, independent school districts, township high school districts, independent-consolidated school districts, and county high school districts.

The author concludes with a summary giving "a proposed solution" to the problem. He suggests that the "community school concept" be made to have more vital content to citizens than previously. The reorganization of school districts on a community basis is a much larger task than merely passing a law. Because of the persistence of local pride, the process of adjustment through reorganization of school districts will probably proceed slowly.

613. Sanderson, Dwight. *School Centralization and the Rural Community*. New York (Cornell) Ext. Bull. 445, Sept., 1940. (Reviewed by Conrad Taeuber and Homer Hitt, *Rur. Soc.*, 6: 68).

This bulletin covers the practical side of the school problem of many states. The author discusses fully the history of the need for education, why one room schools are no longer adequate, and why a community needs to re-evaluate its school system. The author feels that, because the rural community has changed in several ways (motor transportation has come to rural areas, the growth of high schools, a decrease in farm population) it needs to centralize its schools. The central-rural school district in New York State is used as an example to describe the advantages of a centralized school system: 1) it is an area that provides a senior high school for the whole district with transportation to it, 2) it is a natural community area, 3) it is operated by one school board chosen by the citizens of the whole district, and 4) it equalizes the cost by making one tax rate for the whole district.

In order to have a workable central school system, a community must often redistrict its schools. The bulletin discusses fully the criteria for redistricting, the method for doing so, and what effect it will have on the community life.

614. Bauder, Ward W. *The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life and The School System*. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. Soc. 6, Nov., 1962.

615. Black, Therel R. *Your Neighbors' Education Is Important To You*. Utah Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 396, Oct., 1956.

616. Charlton, J.L. *School Service in Rural Communities in Washington County*. Arkansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 398, 1940. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 5: 472).

617. Dean, J.M. *Fairs and Their Educational Value*. Mississippi Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 37, 1926.

618. Farrell, F.D. *Kansas Rural Institutions: A Consolidated School*. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 266, Aug., 1950.

619. Farrell, F.D. Kansas Rural Institutions XII: *A Country-Wide Library Service*. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 340, Sept., 1956.

620. Fulmer, Henry L. *A Rural School Area in Central South Carolina.* South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 325, March, 1940.

621. Galpin, C.J., and G.W. Davies. *Social Surveys of Rural School Districts.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 51, Oct., 1914.

622. Galpin, C.J., and J.A. James. *Rural Relations of High Schools.* Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 288, 1918.

623. Halligan, C.P. *Planting The Rural School Grounds--It is the Duty of the Community To Make An Attractive Landscape Development of School Grounds.* Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir., Vol. 6, No. 2, Nov., 1923, pp. 55-60.

624. Hamilton, C. Horace. *Community Colleges for North Carolina: A Study of Need, Location, and Service Areas.* North Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-42, Raleigh, Sept., 1962.

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626. Houser, Paul M., Robert Galloway and Harold Hoffsommer. *Rural Reading Habits; A Study of Country Library Planning, Prince George County, Maryland.* Maryland Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. A-69, June, 1952.

627. Lindstrom, D.E. *Development of Rural Community Schools in Illinois.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 62, April, 1958.

628. Lindstrom, D.E. *Rural Leaders Want Modern Rural Schools.* Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. RSM-23, Jan., 1949.

629. Lower, Floyd I. "Health Education Program Becomes Vital Force in Community." Washington, D.C.; U.S.D.A., *Extension Service Review*, 31: 60-61, April, 1950.

630. Niederfrank, E.J. *Brief Analysis of the Coordination of Agencies in Ascension Parish, Louisiana, to Improve Rural Living Through Education.* Louisiana State Univ. and Agr. and Mech. Col. Div. of Agr. Ext., 1947.

631. Noland, A.W. *Community Work of the Rural High School.* Illinois Agr. Ext. Serv. Form 21, 1912.

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633. Stromberg, Eugene T. *The Influence of the Central Rural School on Community Organization.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 699, 1938. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 4: 102).

634. Thaden, J.F. *Equalizing Educational Opportunities Through Community School Districts*. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 410, Jan., 1957. 44 pp.

635. Thaden, J.F., and Eben Mumford. *High School Communities in Michigan*. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 289, Jan., 1938. (Reviewed by Charles P. Loomis, *Rur. Soc.*, 3: 208).

636. Tuskegee Alabama Ext. Serv., *Negro Rural School and Its Relation to the Community*. Dept. Tuskegee Normal and Indus. Inst., 1915.

637. Virginia Univ. Ext. *The Mountain Comes to the School; A Rural School Relates Education to Community Life*. Div. NDS 46, 1944.

See also: 20, 64, 351, 483, 573, 588.

XX. Churches, Religion and the Community

The church and religious institutions have been recognized as especially important elements of earlier America. The studies represented in this section have attempted to define their role in the community.

Much of the work is descriptive and largely lacking in broader theoretical frameworks. However, one can hardly examine these bulletins without realizing that the role and effects of the church in community life have been changing, and that these writers have perhaps been closer observers of the trends than any other single set of researchers.

638. Hoffer, C.R. *Activities of Churches in Town-County Communities*. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 226, Aug., 1932.

This bulletin was written after the publication of an earlier bulletin as a follow-up in order to make a more intensive analysis of the original data. The first bulletin had shown that churches and their auxiliary organizations scheduled a greater number of meetings where attendance was voluntary than any other type of agency and that the attendance was an important part of the total for each community. The author attempts, in this bulletin, to take this data and produce a quantitative study about church activities.

Records covering a period of one year for 47 churches are used. These churches were located in one of ten communities; seven communities represented town-country communities, two represented suburban areas and the last was a medium size city.

The average number of meetings per church was 162. Attendance varied depending upon the nature of the program. The number of such meetings per 100 population in each community varied greatly. The highest being 2.1 and the lowest 0.1 An analysis of the data for attendance from the towns in these communities and from the country shows that 68 percent of the total accumulated attendance was represented by town residents and the remainder 32 percent by country people.

639. Blizzard, Samuel W. "The Parish Ministers' Self-Image and Variability in Community Culture". Pastoral Psychology, Oct., 1959.

The central hypothesis in this study is that there is a relationship between the social structure of the community and the role of the parish minister. Evidence is presented which indicates that ministers view community social structure and community problems differently in different communities, but the self-concepts of ministers and their outlook toward their community duties remain unchanged with respect to varying community contexts.

640. Eshleman, R.F., and D.E. Lindstrom. The Church of the Brethren in the Rural Community: A Study of Thirty-four Churches in the Two Illinois Districts of the Church of the Brethren. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. RSM-16, Jan., 1945.

Most influence of the Church of the Brethren is felt in the field of rural improvement in training ministers in problems of farm life. Some churches have developed rural life programs, including youth animal care and raising projects, and common ownership of certain cooperatively farmed lands. One trend in church leadership is more formal education for Brethren ministers.

641. Francis, Roy G., Charles E. Ramsey and Jacob Toews "The Church in the Rural Fringe" Minnesota Farm and Home Science, 12: 8, Feb., 1955.

Participation in church activities is increased for those migrants who are contacted by residents of the community where they have moved. Contacts with residents other than clergy seem to be most influential in establishing new church memberships; however, activities in church increase with increased visits from ministers. Factors which influence church participation in suburban areas are no different from factors which influence church participation elsewhere. The spouse appears to be most important in determining amount of church participation.

642. Bauder, Ward W. The Impact of Population Change on Rural Community Life: The Church System. Iowa Agr. Ext. Serv. Soc. 9, Nov., 1962.

643. Blume, George T., and Lawrence M. Hepple. *The Church in Rural Missouri Part VI: Spatial and Social Relationships.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 633F, Sept. 1960.

644. Coughenour, Milton and Lawrence M. Hepple. *The Church in Rural Missouri Part II: Rural Religious Groups.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 633B, Sept., 1957.

645. Garnett, W.E. *A Progress Report on a Study of Church Conditions, Programs, and Adaptations as They Affect Changing Rural Life.* Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Soc. Rpt. 76, July, 1952.

646. Green, C.R. *The Church in Country Life Development.* Missouri State Bd. Agr. Monthly, Bull. 12, April, 1914. pp. 51-68.

647. Hamilton, C.H., and J.M. Ellison. *The Negro Church in Rural Virginia.* Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 273, 1930.

648. Hamilton, C.H., and W.E. Garnett. *The Role of the Church in Rural Community Life in Virginia.* Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 267, 1929.

649. Hepple, Lawrence M. *The Church in Rural Missouri Part V: Rural-Urban Church Compared.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 633E, July, 1959.

650. Hostetler, John A., and William G. Mather. *Participation In The Rural Church.* Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Paper No. 1762, Journal Series, Oct., 1952.

651. Lively, Charles E. *The Church in the Changing Rural Community.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Journal Series No. 1852, 1958.

652. Page, J.F. *The Rural Church as a Group Socializing Agency.* Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta. Agr. Econ. Leaf. 1, 1929.

653. Rich, M. *The Larger Parish, an Effective Organization for Rural Churches.* New York (Cornell) Agr.Col. Ext. Bull. 408, 1939.

654. Rivers, Doris. *The Rural Church in a Community Development Program.* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 14, n.d.

655. Samson, A'Delbert. *Church Groups in Four Agricultural Settings in Montana.* Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 538, March, 1958.

See also: 573.

XXI. Youth and the Community

Young people and their adjustment to changing community conditions is the dominant theme of these studies. Industrialization, urbanization, shifts in the agricultural enterprise, and trends toward more educational opportunities for all persons have caused great shifts in the role of young people during the decades represented by these studies.

The story of the role shifts of young people in America actually has not been well documented, but the work represented here has contributed much, especially to the story as it has unfolded in rural America.

656. Jones, Dorothy E. Youth Adjustment in a Rural Culture - Rockville Community, Hanover County, Virginia. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Soc. Rpt. 16, May, 1941.

The basic purposes of this study have been to describe the cultural background out of which the pre-war societal and economic systems of a small Virginia community have developed, and to explain the pattern of youth adjustment to this community in the areas of occupation, education, family adjustments, religion, and participation in organization.

Data on all Rockville Community out-of-school white and Negro youths between the ages of 16 and 24 were recorded through schedules, personal interviews and case histories. Data were received through schedules on teachers' estimates of in-school youth in the community.

It was found that the adjustment pattern of the youth of Rockville Community conformed more nearly to the established customs of the community than to the surrounding society. The impact of industrialization and mass media apparently had little effect on the outlook and the way of life of Rockville youths. Boys and girls apparently accepted the traditional worker and homemaker roles, respectively. Strong fundamentalist religious beliefs seemed to be accepted, as well as satisfaction with the traditional economic values, marked by a certain apathy toward striving. Social adjustments to the Rockville way of life apparently were non-traumatic and reflected simple interests which were easily satisfied by the simple facilities in the community.

Further research on communities of this type might reflect the changes wrought by major historical phenomena such as the world wars, and the ensuing advent of cheap electric power, greater strides in road building, and emphasis on information gained from mass media.

657. Stone, Carol L. *The Place of Youth in a Small Rural Community*. Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 399, March, 1962.

This study was done to gain a better understanding of youth today. It attempts to find out what youth are doing, how they feel about their home, school and community, and what their plans and expectations are for the future.

A questiomaire was administered to all ninth and eleventh grade students present at the White Swan School on a given day. No problem of sampling was involved for the whole population; all ninth and eleventh graders in that school, were used in the study. The respondents were asked questions about their interest in their school work, grades, favorite school subjects, attitude toward school rules, dating, employment, interest in the community and future employment.

The author includes descriptive statistics to show the answers to each question.

658. Edwards, Allen D. *Youth in a Rural-Industrial Situation: Spencer-Penn Community, Henry County, Virginia*. Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Soc. Rpt. 14, June, 1940.

Industrialization of a rural area tended to make young men and women attempt to finish high school and to seek vocational training so that they could secure better jobs in industry. At the same time most interviewees were part-time farmers due to their agricultural family backgrounds. In the community studied, youth had full opportunity for employment in local industry.

659. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. *The Rural Youth of Ross County, Ohio: Their Home, Family, and Community Life*. Dept. of Rur. Econ. and Rur. Soc. Mimeo Bull. 141, August, 1941.

Four basic problems of rural youth described in this bulletin are: 1) achieving a formal education, 2) establishing a residence, 3) earning a living, and, 4) establishing a place in the community. The survey included all rural youth in one Ohio county. Descriptive information is presented in regard to the home life, family life, and community participation of the rural youth.

660. Burchinal, Lee G. *Career Choices of Rural Youth in a Changing Society*. Minnesota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 458, Nov., 1962.

661. Burr, Charles G. and W.E. Garnett. *Preliminary Findings of the Virginia Rural Youth Survey No. 5, Part I: Preliminary Findings From Community Studies.* Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Soc. Rpt. 17, June, 1941.

662. Garnett, W.E., and A.D. Edwards. *Conditions and Trends Calling for the Concentrated Attention of All Forward Looking Citizens--Excerpts and Summaries from Studies on Community Development, Rural Youth Problems, Population Trends, Rural Poverty.* Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Soc. Rpt. 19, July, 1941.

663. Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, Subcommittee on Transition from School to Work, *From School To Work: Federal Services to Help Communities Plan With Youth.* Washington, D.C. U.S.D.A. Fed. Ext. Serv. PA-602, Nov., 1963. 35 pp.

664. Johns, M.E., and Kathleen Moyer. *Adolescents: Their Interests, Aspirations, and Models.* Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 695, University Park, June, 1962.

665. Johnson, Violet. *Clubwork, the Child, and the Rural Community.* North Carolina Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 24, April, 1920.

666. Morgan, E.L., and H.J. Burt. *Community Relations of Rural Young People.* Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 110, Oct., 1927.

667. Moser, Ada M. *Nutritional Condition of Children in Relation to School Lunches In Two South Carolina Rural Communities.* South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 359, June, 1945.

668. Nelson, Bardin H. *Attitudes of Youth Toward Occupational Opportunities and Social Services in Cherokee County.* Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 859, May, 1957.

669. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. *The Rural Youth of Ross County, Ohio II: Their Home, Family, and Community Life.* Dept. of Rur. Econ. and Rur. Soc. Mimeo Bull. 141, Aug., 1941.

670. Pinches, Robert R., and Marvin J. Taves. "Fitting Young Adults Into The Community." *Minnesota Farm and Home Science*, 14: 10, May, 1959, p. 10.

671. Stone, Carol Larson. *High School Drop-Outs in a Rural County; Their Problems and Adjustments--A Study of Student Withdrawal In Whitman County, Washington.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 565, March, 1956.

672. Taves, Marvin J., and Robert R. Pinches. "The Community Relations of Older Rural Youth." *Minnesota Farm and Home Science.* 14: 20, Oct., 1958.

673. Virginia Agr. Ext. Div. A Different "D" Day - A Community Mobilizes Its Youth to Survey Needs and Potential Leadership. Bull. 120, NDS, Dec., 1950.

674. Virginia Agr. Ext. Serv. How Well Are They Served? A Coordinating Council Studies the County's Youth. Bull. 64, N.D.S., Feb., 1945.

See also: 245, 333, 467, 496, 511, 588, 696, 711

XXII. Aging and Retirement in the Community

Most of these are new studies, reflecting a growing interest in gerontology. Few of these studies reflect strong familiarity with modern gerontological theories, but their data and descriptive materials contribute greatly to the growing body of knowledge about aging and the community.

675. Morrison, Denton E., and Albert G. Kristjanson. Personal Adjustment Among Older Persons: A Study of Adjustment Problems of Persons 65 and Over in a South Dakota Community. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 21, June, 1958.

This bulletin focuses on the problems of adjustment confronting older citizens in the rural-nonfarm community of Dell Rapids, South Dakota. The author hypothesizes that personal adjustment of older persons is related to selected independent variables. The specific variables tested were the relationships between such factors as health, economic circumstances, activities, isolation, and personal adjustment.

The study was carried out through the personal interviewing of each respondent. A random area sample method was used to select the 144 respondents.

In analyzing the data the author used the Guttman Scale Method and many of his computations are included.

Each sub-hypothesis is discussed in view of the results of the analysis:

1) Self-evaluation of health as measured by a health index are significantly related to adjustment.
2) Marriage tends to be positively related to adjustment, but the findings do not reach statistical significance.
3) The present findings show no relationship between employment and adjustment.
4) There is a significant relationship between adjustment and economic circumstances.

5) Involvement in activities showed no significant relationships to adjustment.
6) Social isolation showed no significant relationship to adjustment.
7) No relationship between chronological age and adjustment.

676. Youmans, E. Grant. Leisure Time Activities of Older Persons in Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Kentucky. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 115, March, 1962.

The chief purposes of this study are to gain information about the role of the type of community in the perception of and use of leisure time by older individuals and to apply these findings to the development of activity programs for the aged.

A total of 627 rural and 609 urban individuals between the ages of 60 and 97 were interviewed. The subjects of the interviews were fourfold: 1) family relationships, 2) formal and informal community activities, 3) hobbies and pastimes, and 4) attitudes and needs.

More rural than urban older people reported having children and siblings living. More rural people indicated that they were living in the same household with their children or siblings. Urban aged visited more often with children and siblings, whereas rural persons received more visits from children.

Slight differences existed between rural and urban membership in formal activities. More urban aged participated in all forms of formal organizations except farm organizations. Rural aged reported more participation in informal activities, such as visits to neighbors and friends.

Slightly more urban aged engaged in creative and exploratory pastime activities, whereas urban and rural aged engaged in immobile and sociability pastimes about equally.

Rural and urban aged expressed the attitude that work is a value in itself. More men than women expressed the attitude that free time was a burden. Free time appeared to be a burden to rural and urban aged about equally.

Agencies designed to provide leisure-time activities for older persons should be oriented toward development of the individual's potential, and orientation toward the substitution of work-oriented activities for aged persons for immobile pastimes for rural and urban aged persons.

677. McKain, Walter C., Jr., and Elmer D. Baldwin. *Old Age and Retirement in Rural Connecticut: I Gast Haddam: A Summer Resort Community.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 278, June, 1951.

Evidence is represented to indicate that older residents in this study were self-supporting in the main, but a great many lived with one of their children. Informal activities consisted mainly of light housekeeping and gardening activities. Participation in formal community organizations, including church organizations seemed to hold little interest for retired people The most serious barrier to good adjustment in later life appears to be improper psychological preparation for retirement. (Reviewed by Josiah C. Folsom, *Rur. Soc.*, 17: 90).

678. Agan, Tessie, and Elinor M. Anderson. *Housing the Rural Aged in Kansas.* Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 427, March, 1961.

679. Alleger, Daniel E. *Rural Farm Retirement: A Study of Rural Retirement in Five Florida Counties.* Florida Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 583, Feb., 1957.

680. Beyer, Glen H., and Sylvia G. Wahl. *The Elderly and Their Housing.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 989, Dec., 1963. 63 pp.

681. Cowles, Mary L., and Clara L. Sweeney. *Meeting Housing Needs of Older People in Rural Areas.* Wisconsin Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 545, March, 1957.

682. Fuller, Wayne A., Ray E. Wakeley, Walter A. Lunden, Pearl Swanson and Elizabeth Willis. *Characteristics of Persons 60 Years of Age and Older in Linn County, Iowa.* Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Special Rpt. 33, June, 1963. 56 pp. (Reviewed by E. Grant Youmans, *Rur. Soc.*, 6: 224).

683. Loftin, Marion T. *Mississippi's Older People.* Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 599, June, 1960.

684. McKain, W.C., Jr., E.G. Stockwell and J.R. Weir. *Campaigns to Increase Milk Consumption of Older Persons.* Connecticut (Storrs) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 344, 1959.

685. Muse, Marianne. *Economic Status of Rural Vermonters Aged 65 or Older.* Vermont Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 628, Burlington, June, 1962. 63 pp.

686. Price, Paul H., and Homer L. Hitt. *The Aged in Louisiana's Agriculture.* Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 495, June, 1955.

687. Samson, A.D'elbert, and William G. Mather. *Personal and Social Adjustments of Forty-nine Retired Rural Men.* Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 19, Jan., 1950.

688. Stone, Carol L. *Yakima's Older People-A Brief Look at Their Situations and Problems.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 379, Dec., 1960.

689. Stone, Carol L., and Walter L. Slocum. *A Look at Thurston County's Older People.* Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 573, May, 1957.

690. Taietz, Philip, Gordon R. Streib and Milton L. Barron. *Adjustment to Retirement in Rural New York State.* New York (Cornell) Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 919, Feb., 1956.

691. Youmans, E. Grant. *Health Problems of Older Persons in Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Kentucky.* Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 104, May, 1961.

692. Youmans, E. Grant. *Aging Patterns in a Rural and Urban Area of Kentucky.* Lexington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 681, March, 1963.

693. Youmans, E. Grant. *Socio-economic Problems of Older Persons in Casey County, Kentucky.* Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 88, March, 1960.

See also: 294, 554

XXIII. Family and the Community

Matters of kinship, family relationships, and family functioning are among the most basic of community considerations. Some of these studies approach directly the relationship of the family to its immediate community setting while others present descriptions of different family patterns produced by social and economic conditions.

694. Brown, James S. *The Family Group in A Kentucky Mountain Farming Community.* Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 588, June, 1952.

Mr. Brown discusses the kinship structure of three small neighborhoods in Eastern Kentucky with primary emphasis upon the kinship structure of Beech Creek. Thought to be somewhat more isolated than most rural mountain neighborhoods of today, Beech Creek shares many traits with them, and an understanding of Beech Creek will be helpful in understanding scores of other mountain neighborhoods.

The purpose of this bulletin is to examine the relationships of the conjugal family of Beech Creek with the other conjugal families of which it is, in a sense, the center. In order to examine this, the report has been divided into three parts: 1) the kinship terminology used by Beech Creek people is discussed, 2) relationships of parents and their adult children and of adult brothers and sisters, and 3) family groups or group of conjugal families in the neighborhood which were particularly solidary and friendly, are discussed and analyzed.

The study concludes with two rather broad and general basic observations. If the basic orientations or configurations or systems of Beech Creek Society are examined, it is found that among the most important are democracy, puritanism, traditionalism and familism and "Neighborhood feeling" and "community spirit" tend to be weak in most parts of the mountains; perhaps, one reason for this is that the familial groups--the conjugal family and the family groups--have performed such a large share of the necessary functions in the society that "neighborhoods" and "communities" have had relatively little reason for existence.

695. Hoffer, C.R. Some Characteristics of Rural Families in Three Michigan Communities. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Spec. Bull. 283, April 1937.

Five specific purposes are given for this study. They are to consider the size and age composition of 741 families, to describe the housing facilities of these families, to show school achievement of these families, to briefly consider the leisure time activities of these families, and to consider their community relationships. Three communities were chosen because they were old, well-established agricultural communities and, therefore, offered the conditions under which family life may be expected to function in a normal manner.

The results showed that approximately two-fifths of the number had from one to two children while 134 families had no children at all. An adverse relationship was clearly evident between the presence of housing facilities and larger families. The largest proportion of the adults in these families had not gone beyond the eighth grade in school. There was a positive relationship between the presence of modern conveniences in the house and amount of leisure time which the family had. Three-fifths of these families had memberships in a church and one-half were represented in fraternal organizations.

696. Slocum, Walter L. Family Culture Patterns and Adolescent Behavior In Unbroken Families in Six Washington Communities. Washington Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 648, Oct., 1963.

There is obviously a tremendous difference between the culture patterns followed during the course of daily living by the family of an uneducated, unskilled manual laborer and the family of a wealthy, highly educated socialite. This bulletin discusses four aspects of family life that appear to be of more than ordinary importance in the above mentioned dichotomy. They are 1) the extent to which democracy is practiced by parents in the management of the family, 2) the extent of cooperation in the home, 3) the fairness of discipline in the home, and 4) the degree of affection existing in the home.

Data for this study were provided by high school students in six Washington communities. The researchers administered an anonymous questionnaire on teenage activities and interests to ninth through twelfth grade high school students in the selected communities.

The main objective was to test the hypothesis that adolescents from families with similar culture patterns tend to have similar attitudes, interests and behavior tendencies.

The author concludes that perceived family standards do have some influence on the school-related interests and activities of their teenage members and also upon the conformity with the behavior norms reflected in the scale of delinquent type behavior.

697. Brown, James S. The Farm Family in a Kentucky Mountain Neighborhood. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 587, Aug., 1952.

In a descriptive study of farm families in one rural Kentucky community, it was found that most families were made up of the conjugal unit, including children. Communication with neighbors did not exceed ten miles for purposes of visiting; therefore, marriages were limited almost exclusively to local people. The husband-father was delegated the status of patriarch. Changes in the family have come about chiefly through education of the children. Divorces are more common, and more children are leaving their communities of orientation.

698. Hillman, Christine H. Factors Influencing the Lives of a Group of Young Farm Families. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 750, Sept., 1954.

The prime factors influencing the lives of young married people in rural farm areas are: 1) economic factors, including income planning and distribution, 2) intrafamilial relationships, especially cooperative farming agreements between married sons and fathers, 3) housing, and 4) attitudes toward farming as a way of life. Young married women, especially those who have been reared in urban areas, are more likely to express dissatisfaction with housing and income in a rural farming environment.

699. Adkins, William G. Incomes of Rural Families on the Blackland Prairies. Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. MP659, College Station, May, 1963.

700. Bailey, Wilfrid C., and Mary Wilkinson. Survey of Families in the Yellow Creek Watershed: Part I. General Characteristics. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. in Soc. and Rur. Life No. 22, July, 1962.

701. Bailey, Wilfrid C. Survey of Families in the Yellow Creek Watershed: Part II. Family Types. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Prog. Rpt. in Soc. and Rur. Life No. 24, July, 1962.

702. Hoover, Herbert and John C. Crecink. Rural Nonfarm Families in the Clay Hills of Mississippi - Incomes and Resources. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 648, July, 1962.

703. Nielson, James. The Michigan Township Extension Experiment: The Farm Families....Their Attitudes, Goals, and Goal Achievement. Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bull. 287, East Lansing, 1962.

704. Reuss, L.A., and K.M. Gibraith. Income, Resources, and Adjustment Potentials Among Rural Families in North and West Florida. Florida Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 649, Dec., 1962.

XXIV. The Community in Wartime

All of these studies were made during the World War II period. They not only have historical significance, but they may also present frameworks and procedures for understanding communities under prolonged critical conditions other than war.

705. Anderson, C. Arnold, and Bryce Ryan. War Came to the Iowa Community. Iowa Ext. Serv. Bull. P36 (New Ser.), Jan., 1942.

This bulletin describes the attitudes and activities of the population of one Iowa Community in World War II and the facilities of the community and the changes brought on by the war. Suggestions for improvement of morale and production are included.

706. Dahlke, H. Otto. A Rural Community in Time of War: Shelley, Idaho. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., Bureau of Agr. Econ., May, 1945.

The rural community described in this bulletin adapted to wartime production in several ways including: concentration of farming on one crop, farm sizes and salaries increased, movements away from or to centers were accomplished with regard to better economic opportunities. The informal participation of community residents remained relatively unchanged during the war.

707. Anderson, A.H. The Rural Community and the War. Washington, D.C. B.A.E., 1945. (Reviewed, Rur. Soc., 10: 200).

708. Edwards, Allen D., and Irving A. Spaulding. Postwar Employment Opportunities in an Agricultural Community. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 72, May, 1946.

709. Elliott, Joe A. Test Demonstration Communities: Wartime Farming Activities in Organized Areas of Tennessee. Tennessee Agr. Col. Ext. Pub. 271, Feb., 1943.

710. Grimes, W.E. Postwar Planning at the Community Level. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 225, Aug., 1944.

711. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Wartime Influences on Jasper County, Illinois, and Community Problems Following the War. RSM-18, 1946.

712. Lindstrom, D.E., Nat T. Frame and R.F. Eshleman. War and Postwar Adjustment for Rural Youth in Randolf County, Illinois. Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. RSM-15, Sept., 1944.

713. Maine Agr. Ext. Serv. Neighborhood Leaders Serve Uncle Sam. Bull. 323, June, 1944.

714. Niederfrank, Evion J. The Massachusetts Hill Towns in Wartime. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., B.A.W., 1945.

715. Pryor, Hubert and Theo L. Vaughn. A Rural Community in Wartime: Ruby, Texas. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A., June, 1945.

716. Schultz, G. Some Effects of the War on Rural Life in Missouri, 1939-1945. Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 401, 1946.

See also: 341

XXV. Community Development, Planning, and Organization

Methods and procedures are described here. Some community organization activities are evaluated. Included are several studies of communities with action programs.

All in all, this section contains a wealth of information bearing upon the attempt by communities to solve local problems by rational planning and conscious action.

717. Anderson, W.A. "Community Action Solves a Problem" Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A.; Extension Service Review, 31: 126-27, June, 1960.

This article describes how, with the aid of recognized local leaders, the problem of unsafe drinking water in one Arkansas County was faced and solved. The influence of recognized leadership is indispensable in the formation of community-wide action on an important problem.

718. Beers, H.W., R.M. Williams, S. Page and D. Ensminger. Community Land-Use Planning Committees: Organization, Leadership and Attitudes, Garrard County, Kentucky, 1939. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 417, June, 1941.

This bulletin includes a description of land-use planning committee in Kentucky. The major hypothesis states that families engaged in a moderate amount of farming have the more favorable attitudes toward planning committees. Questionnaires are included as well as definitions of specific terms.

719. Bonsor, H.J. "Organized Community Improvement." Tennessee Farm and Home Science, Prog. Rpt. No. 4, Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1952. pp. 6-7.

This article is concerned with the long-term progress made by community development clubs. Of the 15% of organized farm families more intensive farming, more diversified farming, and more profitable farming have taken place.

720. South Carolina (Clemson) Agr. Ext. Serv. Community Development in South Carolina. Cir. 403, Revised, Oct., 1962.

This circular describes the basic principles involved in community development, gives suggestions for farming community development programs, and gives examples of the specific improvement programs brought about in eight South Carolina counties.

721. Dakin, Ralph E., R.D. McKinney, Dale Knight, Wayne C. Rohrer, Louis H. Douglas and Joseph Hajda. Area Development: An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Research. Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 440, Oct., 1961.

This is a pioneer research effort, using specialists from many specific areas in the study of area development. The need for empirical knowledge about an area has been partially met by using several specialists, but there is as yet no uniting theory to guide these research efforts. Special objectives gained from this study were in the fields of sociology, political science and economics.

722. Fanelli, Alex. Needs and Problems of Mississippi Communities. Mississippi State College So. Sci. Res. Center, So. Sci. Studies, Community Ser. No. 5, March, 1955.

This report describes the study of people's attitudes toward their communities and toward their communities' needs. Results of the study are divided into perceived needs, responsibility for meeting these rules, and complete descriptions of needs in five Mississippi cities.

723. Fanelli, A. Alexander, and Raymond Payne. Social Science Studies: A Study of Organized Communities in Mississippi. Mississippi State College, Social Science Research Center, Community Studies No. 1, June, 1953.

This report found community organization to be a county phenomenon, and of recent (1953) origin. The organizers of these community organizations were, for the most part, extension service workers. Descriptions of organizational activities, problems, and goals are included in the study.

724. Haney, L.H. Balanced Community Development Through Organized Group Action. West Virginia Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 380, 1958.

A description of the West Virginia Rural Life Program is included in this bulletin, along with suggestions for the formation of and suggested activities of rural improvement programs. Special emphasis is given the role of the state university in both planning and working with local improvement organizations.

725. Kaufman, Harold F. and Wilfrid C. Bailey. The Forest and Community Planning. Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta. Soc. and Rur. Life Ser. No. 12, March, 1961.

Planning through community clubs, concerning the uses and values of timberland, can affect the attitudes of people toward their woodlands in three ways: 1) educate in the proper use of timberland and timber, 2) change the old attitude toward the inexhaustibility of American timberland, and 3) planning for future development of woodlands.

726. King, W.A., and J.W. Fanning. Community Development in Georgia. Georgia Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 565, June, 1950.

Community development in Georgia, as in other states with programs of development, proceeds along the lines of individual involvement and cooperation with planning committees and extension service workers. Specific areas of community development are described and the need for the specified improvements listed.

727. Mayo, Selz C. How to Organize for Rural Community Development. North Carolina Agr. Ext. Ser. Cir. 415, May, 1958.

This circular describes a step by step procedure to be followed in developing rural community clubs. Goals for these organizations are outlined, and activities are described. The community development club is viewed as "community specific" (taking special interest in the needs and desires of a particular community).

728. North Carolina Agr. Ext. Serv. Community Development: Goals and Objectives. Ext. Folder No. 203, Sept., 1961.

Goals and objectives for community development should include: plans for increasing family income, individual home improvements and youth projects. Specific suggestions for improvements are included.

729. Ramsey, Ralph J. Communities Help Themselves. Kentucky Agr. Ext. Serv. Leaf. 124.

This leaflet makes specific suggestions for community improvements based on individual efforts.

730. Rowlands, Walter A. A Citizens Development Plan for Every County. University of Wisconsin Ext. Serv. Cir. 617, May, 1963.

This circular includes suggestions for the development of a community citizens planning council, the purposes of such councils, and federal and state agencies which help in the organization of such councils.

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This study presents a profile of the population characteristics and the socio-economic characteristics of the population of Coosa

County, Alabama. The demographic characteristics were also outlined and compared with the basic, income-providing resources of the area.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Agr.	Agricultural
Bull.	Bulletin
B.A.E.	Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Cir.	Circular
Col.	College
Com.	Community
Coop.	Cooperation
Dept.	Department
Econ.	Economics
Ed.	Education
Exp.	Experiment
Ext.	Extension
Info.	Information
Inst.	Institute
Leaf.	Leaflet
Mech.	Mechanical
Mimeo.	Mimeograph
Misc.	Miscellaneous
Mono.	Monograph
n.d.	No date
Org.	Organization
Pam.	Pamphlet
Pop.	Population
Prelim.	Preliminary
Prog.	Progress
Pub.	Publication
Rpt.	Report
Res.	Research
Rur.	Rural
Sci.	Science
Ser.	Series
Serv.	Service
So.	Social
Soc.	Sociology
Spec.	Special
Sta.	Station
Tech.	Technical
U.S.D.A	United States Department of Agriculture

LIST OF STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Alabama - Auburn
Alaska - Palmer
Arizona - Tuscon
Arkansas - Fayetteville
California - Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, Riverside
Colorado - Fort Collins
Connecticut - New Haven, Storrs
Delaware - Newark
Florida - Gainesville
Georgia - Athens, Experiment, Tifton
Hawaii - Honolulu
Idaho - Moscow
Illinois - Urbana
Indiana - Lafayette
Iowa - Ames
Kansas - Manhattan
Kentucky - Lexington
Louisiana - Baton Rouge
Maine - Orono
Maryland - College Park
Massachusetts - Amherst
Michigan - East Lansing
Minnesota - St. Paul
Mississippi - State College
Missouri - Columbia
Montana - Bozeman
Nebraska - Lincoln
Nevada - Reno
New Hampshire - Durham
New Jersey - New Brunswick
New Mexico - State College
New York - Geneva, Ithaca
North Carolina - Raleigh
North Dakota - Fargo
Ohio - Columbus, Wooster
Oklahoma - Stillwater
Oregon - Corvallis
Pennsylvania - University Park
Puerto Rico - Rio Piedras
Rhode Island - Kingston
South Carolina - Clemson
South Dakota - College Station
Tennessee - Knoxville
Texas - College Station
Utah - Logan
Vermont - Burlington

Virginia - Blacksburg
Washington - Pullman
West Virginia - Morgantown
Wisconsin - Madison
Wyoming - Laramie

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